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THE

AMERICAN KALENDAR;

OR,

Ephemerides

United States Register,

FOR

NEW HAMPSHIRE,
VERMONT,
MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND,
CONNECTICUT,
NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,

DELAWARE,
MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
KENTUCKY,
NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
AND
GEORGIA.

FOR THE YEAR 1797.

TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY,

And will be carefully corrected to the Time of
Publication.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE
BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

1797.

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United States Patent

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United States Registers

DELAWARE
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VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
AND
GEORGIA

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
OHIO
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
WYOMING
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS

FOR THE YEAR 1903

THE AMERICAN KALENDAR

Published by the American Kalendar Company, New York

NEW YORK

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Agents for the Purchase and Sale of AMERICAN Funds, Lands, &c.

Messrs. Edwards, Smith, Templer, Middleton,
Johnson, and Wedgwood, No. 18, Stratford
Place.

Messrs. De Berdt, Dearman, and Co. No. 6,
Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Mr. John Dewhurst, No. 17, Norfolk Street,
Strand.

Messrs. Barrell and Henry Servanté, No. 6,
Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street.

Messrs. Bird, Savage, and Bird, American Land
and Stock Office, No. 5, Jeffries-Square, St.
Mary-Axe.

KALENDAR

K A L E N D A R

OF

The UNITED STATES.

Situation, extent,
and boundaries of } Between { 31° and 49° N. lat.
the United States. } { 9 E. and 24 W. lon.
from Philadelphia,

Being about 1250 miles in length; 1030 miles in breadth.

BOUNDED (agreeably to the limits established by the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, ratified on the third day of September 1783), on the north-west and north by the highlands which lie to the eastward of the river St. Lawrence, and which divide the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; by upper Canada; the river Iroquois, or Cataraquay; the lakes, (viz.) lake Ontario, lake Erie, lake Huron, lake Superior, the Long Lake, the Lake of the Woods; and a line drawn due west from the north-westernmost angle of the last mentioned lake to the river Mississippi; on the west, by the river Mississippi; on the South, by West-Florida, East-Florida, and St. Mary's river; on the east, by the Atlantic Ocean, the river St. Croix, and Nova-Scotia; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of the coast.

The late geographer of the United States, Mr. Hutchins, has computed that the surface contained within the above boundaries is one million of square miles; which amounts to 640,000,000 of acres. Of this, agreeable to his computation, 31,000,000 of acres are water. So that the land within the United States amounts to 589,000,000 of acres. About three fifths of which is comprised within the States that now compose the Union. The remainder, to wit, 220,000,000 of acres, lying west of the northern and

and middle states, and north-west of the river Ohio, and extending to the river Mississippi, together with an extensive territory south of the Ohio, originally ceded to the United States, by North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, forms what is usually denominated the Western Territory.

A great proportion of this territory is yet claimed and occupied by the aboriginal natives. That part of it which is already purchased of them by the government of the United States (as also that which is still unpurchased, so fast as the title of the present possessors may be hereafter extinguished) is appropriated as a sinking fund for the relief of the principal of the national debt.

POPULATION.

The following is a schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, taken agreeably to an Act for that purpose, passed March 1st, 1790.

Districts.	Free white Males of 16 & upwards.	Free white Males under 16 yrs.	Free white Females.	All other fr. persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Number of Representatives.
New-Hampshire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,825	4
Vermont	22,435	22,328	40,505	255	16	85,539	2
Maine	24,384	27,748	46,870	538	None	96,540	2
Massachusetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	None	378,787	12
Rhode-Island	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825	2
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,805	2,764	237,946	7
New-York	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120	10
New-Jersey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139	5
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,587	3,731	434,873	13
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,895	8,887	59,094	1
Maryland	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728	8
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	22,627	747,610	19
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677	2
North-Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	10,152	393,751	10
South-Carolina	35,576	37,772	66,880	1,801	107,094	249,073	6
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	20,264	82,548	2
S. W. Territory	6,271	10,277	15,365	361	3,417	35,691	105
						3,893,635	
						35,691	
						3,929,326	

GOVERN.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Supreme Executive.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president, and commander in chief of all the military and naval forces. Salary, 25,000 dollars per annum.

Bartholomew Dandridge, his secretary.

JOHN ADAMS, vice president of the United States, and president of the Senate. 5000 dollars.

Legislature.

Fourth Congress commenced 4th March 1795, and will expire 3d March 1797.

Senate.

New-Hampshire, John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Vermont, Moses Robinson, Elijah Paine.
Massachusetts, George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode-Island, William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth, Jonathan Trumbull.
New-York, Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New-Jersey, John Rutherford, Fred. Frelinghuysen.
Pennsylvania, William Bingham, James Ross.
Delaware, John Vining, Henry Latimer.
Maryland, John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia, S. T. Mason, Henry Tazewell.
Kentucky, John Brown, Humphry Marshall.
North-Carolina, Alexander Martin, Timothy Bloodworth.
South-Carolina, Pierce Butler, J. Read.
Georgia, James Gunn, George Walton.

Samuel A. Otis, secretary.

Robert Heysham, principal clerk.

John Otis, } clerks.
John Dempfie, }

Bishop White, chaplain.

James Mathers, door-keeper.

James Maxwell, assistant door-keeper.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederic A. Muhlenberg, speaker.

New-Hampshire.

Nicholas Gilman,
Jeremiah Smith,John S. Sherburne,
A. Foster,

Vermont.

——— Buck,

Israel Smith.

Massachusetts.

Fisher Ames,
Peleg Wadsworth,
Henry Dearborn,
Samuel Lyman,
White Foster,
Benjamin Goodhue,
William Lyman,Theodore Sedgwick,
George Thatcher,
Nathaniel Freeman, jun.
John Read,
James Varnum,
George Leonard,
Theophilus Bradbury,

Rhode-Island.

Benjamin Bourne,

Francis Malbone.

Connecticut.

Joshua Coit,
James Hillhouse,
Chaney Goodrich,
——— Smith,Roger Griswold,
Zephaniah Swift,
Uriah Tracy.

New-York.

J. E. Van Allen,
Theodorus Bailey,
Philip Van Cortlandt,
Ezekiel Gilbert,
Henry Glen,William Cooper,
Jonathan N. Havens,
John Williams,
John Hathorn,
Edward Livingston.

New-Jersey.

Isaac Smith,
William Henderson,
Aaron Kitchell,Mark Thompson,
Jonathan Dayton,

Pennsylvania.

William Findley,
Andrew Gregg,
John W. Kittera,
Frederic A. Muhlenberg
Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heister,
Samuel SitzgreavesJohn Swanwick,
Samuel Maclay,
Richard Thomas,
Albert Gallatin,
James Morris, } Contested.
John Richards, }

Delaware.

John Patton,

C

Marylan

Gabriel Christie,
George Dent,
Samuel Smith,
William Hindman,

Thomas Claiborne,
Isaac Coles,
William B. Giles,
George Hancock,
Carter B. Harrison,
John Heath,
James Madison,
Andrew Moore,
Anthony New, —
John Nicholas,

Christopher Greenup,

Thomas Blount,
James Gillispie,
William Barry Grove,
Matthew Locke,

Lemuel Benton,
William Smith,
Richard Wing,

Abraham Baldwin,

James White.

Maryland.

William Vans Murray,
Thomas Sprig,
Jeremiah Crab,
Gabriel Duval.

Virginia.

John Page,
Josiah Parker,
Francis Preston,
Robert Rutherford,
Abraham Venable,
Richard Brent,
—— Jackson,
I. C. Clopton,
—— Cabot.

Kentucky.

Alexander D. Orr.

North-Carolina.

Nathaniel Macon,
Joseph M'Dowell,
Benjamin Williams,
Joseph Winston.

South-Carolina.

John Barwell,
John G. Harper,
Samuel Eales.

Georgia.

John Milledge.

South-Western Territory.

John Beckley, clerk of the House of Representatives.

William Lambert, principal clerk.

Bernard Webb, }
William Galt, } engrossing clerks.

Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. chaplain.

Joseph Wheaton, serjeant at arms.

Thomas Claxton, doorkeeper.

Thomas Dunn, assistant door-keeper.

The speaker of the House, 12 dolls. the members of the
Senate, 7 dolls. and Representatives, 6 dolls. for every day's
attendance; and for every twenty miles, in travelling to
and

and from the seat of government. The secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house, each 1500 dolls. per annum; and 2 per day, during the session. The chief clerk of each, 3 dolls. and the engrossing clerks, 2 per day during the session; and during the recess of congress, if necessarily employed. The chaplains, at the rate of 500 dolls. per annum, during the session. The serjeant at arms, 4 per day; the doorkeeper, 500, and assistant doorkeeper, 450 dolls. per annum.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Rutledge, chief justice, salary 4000 dolls.

William Cushing, of Massachusetts,

James Wilson, of Pennsylvania,

John Blair, of Virginia,

James Iredell, of North Carolina,

William Paterson, of New-Jersey,

Attorney-general, salary, 1900 dollars.

Samuel Caldwell, of Pennsylvania, clerk.

Associate Justices,
salary 3500 dolls
each.

The records of the late Court of Errors and Appeals, in cases of capture, are lodged in the office of the Clerk of this Court.

District Court.

District of
Maine.

{ Richard Sewell, judge, salary, 1000 dolls.
William Lithgow, attorney,
John Hobby, marshal,
Henry Sewall, clerk.

District of New
Hampshire.

{ John Pickering, judge, salary 1000 dolls.
Edward St. Livermore, attorney,
Nathaniel Rogers, marshal,
Jonathan Steel, clerk.

District of Ver-
mont.

{ Samuel Hitchcock, judge, sal. 800 dolls.
Stephen Jacobs, attorney
Lewis R. Morris, marshal,
Frederick Hill, clerk.

District of Mas-
sachusetts.

{ John Lovell, judge, salary 1200 dolls.
Christopher Gore, attorney,
John Brooks, marshal,
N. Goodale, clerk.

District of Rhode-Island.	{ Henry Marchant, judge, sal. 300 dolls. Ray Green, attorney, William Peck, marshal, E. T. Ellery, clerk.
District of Connecticut.	{ Richard Law, judge, salary 1000 dolls. Pierpoint Edwards, attorney, Philip B. Bradley, marshal, Simeon Baldwin, clerk.
District of New-York.	{ John Lawrence, judge, salary 1500 dolls. Richard Harrison, attorney, Aquila Giles, marshal, Robert Troup, clerk.
District of New-Jersey.	{ Robert Morris, judge, salary 1000 dolls. Abraham Ogden, attorney, Thomas Louray, marshal, Robert Boggs, clerk.
District of Pennsylvania.	{ Richard Peters, judge, salary 1600 dolls. William Rawle, attorney, William Nicholls, marshal, Samuel Caldwell, clerk.
District of Delaware.	{ Gunning Bedford, judge, salary 800 dolls. George Read, junr. attorney, Thomas M ^e Lean, marshal, Mathew Pearce, clerk.
District of Maryland.	{ William Paca, judge, salary 1500 dolls. Zebulon Hollinsworth, attorney, Nathaniel Ramsay, marshal, Philip Moore, clerk.
District of Virginia.	{ Cyrus Griffin, judge, salary, 1800 dolls. Alexander Campbell, attorney, David Meade Randolph, marshal, William Marshall, clerk.
District of Kentucky.	{ Harry Innes, judge, salary 1000 dolls. George Nicolas, attorney, Samuel M ^d Dowel, junr. marshal, James G. Hunter, clerk.
District of North Carolina.	{ John Sitgreaves, judge, salary 1500 dolls. William Hill, attorney, John Skinner, marshal, Abner Neal, clerk.

District

Thomas Bæe, judge, salary 1800 dolls.
 District of South-Carolina. { Thomas Parker, attorney,
 Daniel Lionel, marshal,
 Joshua Hall, clerk.

Nathl. Pendleton, judge, sal. 1500 dolls.
 District of Georgia. { Mathew M^oAlister, attorney,
 , marshal,
 Venables Bond, clerk.

A LIST of Counsellors admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Period of the several admissions.

1790.

February 5th, Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey.

Thomas Hartly, Pennsylvania.

Richard Harrison, New-York.

8th, Egbert Benson, ditto.

John Laurence, ditto.

Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts.

William Smith, South-Carolina.

Morgan Lewis, New-York.

James Jackson, Georgia.

Fisher Ames, Massachusetts.

George Thatcher, ditto.

Richard Varick, New-York.

Robert Morris, New-Jersey.

9th, Samuel Jones, New-York.

Abraham Ogden, New-Jersey.

Elisha Boudinot, ditto.

William Paterson, ditto.

Ezekiel Gilbert, ditto.

Cornelius Bogart, New-York.

Arthur Lee, Virginia.

August 2d, Richard Bassett, Delaware.

John Vining, ditto.

3d, Barnabas Bidwell, Connecticut.

1791.

February 7th, William Bradford, Pennsylvania.

William Lewis, ditto.

Alexander Wilcocks, ditto.

Miers Fisher, ditto.

(187)

Jared Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Edward T. Tamm, ditto.
James Monroe, Virginia.
3th, Edward Burd, Pennsylvania.
Luther Martin, Maryland.
William Barton, Pennsylvania.
Moses Levy, ditto.
John F. Millin, ditto.
Charles Heatley, ditto.
William Rawle, ditto.
Jasper Moylan, ditto.
Alexander J. Dallas, ditto.
Thomas Leaming, ditto.
Peter S. Duponceau, ditto.
Joseph B. M'Kean, ditto.
Joseph Henderson, ditto.
Alexander White, Virginia.
August 1st, Samuel Johnston, North-Carolina.
2d, John D. Cox, Pennsylvania.
David L. Barnes, Massachusetts.
Thomas Smith, Pennsylvania.
3d, Charles Swift, ditto.
1792.
February 11th, William Few, Georgia.
Abraham Baldwin, ditto.
John W. Kittera, Pennsylvania.
13th, H. H. Brackenridge, ditto.
15th, George Read, junr. Delaware.
August 7th, Sampson Levy, Pennsylvania.
11th, Anthony Morris, ditto.
Samuel Roberts, ditto.
Ephraim Kirby, Connecticut.
1794.
February 4th, James Wischeffer, Maryland.
Hon. Thos. P. Carnes, Georgia.
5th, Wm. Edmund, Connecticut.
Wm. Hillhouse, ditto.
Sam. Dexter, Massachusetts.
August 5th, Matthew M'Alister, Georgia.
Joseph Thomas, Pennsylvania.

Certified to be a true list of all the Counsellors admitted
to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States,

By

SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.
A LIST

(1901)

**A LIST of all the Attorneys admitted to practice in the
Supreme Court of the United States.**

1790.
February 8th, William Houston, Georgia.
9th, Edward Livingston, New-York.
10th, Jacob Morton, ditto.
11th, Bartholomew D. Hart, ditto.
12th, John Keefe, ditto.
13th, Peter Masterton, ditto.
14th, William Wilcocks, ditto.

1791.
7th, John Caldwell, Pennsylvania.
Benjamin R. Morgan, ditto.

1792.
August 6th, John Hallowell, ditto.

1794.
February 6th, John C. Walls.

Certified to be a true list of the Attorneys, &c.

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

BY the judiciary laws, three courts are established in the United States, a supreme court, a circuit court, and a district court. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and five associate justices, any four of whom may be a quorum. This court must hold, annually, two sessions at the seat of government.

Each state, as also the district of Maine, forms a district; and is denominated by the name of the state, which composes it. Of these districts, excepting Maine and Kentucky, are also formed three circuits, called the Eastern, Middle, and the Southern circuit. The eastern circuit consists of the districts of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York; the middle circuit, of the districts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and the southern circuit, of the districts of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. Each district has a judge called a District Judge, who, without any associate judge, forms the district court. He is required to hold, within his district, four sessions annually: he is also empowered to hold special sessions, if occasion requires, either at the places established by law,

for holding the stated terms, or elsewhere, at his discretion. The circuit court is composed of one of the judges of the supreme court (or in some special cases of two), and the district judge of any district where it is, *hoc tempore*, to be held. This court must hold two sessions annually in every district of each circuit, except Vermont, where it holds but one. Special sessions may also be held.

For the several jurisdictions of each of these courts, we must refer the reader to the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth sections of the act of Congress, entitled, 'An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States,' passed the twenty-fourth day of September, 1789*.

EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

Department of State, Department of the Treasury, and
Department of War.

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

Timothy Pickering, Esq. secretary; and commissioner, *ex officio*, for granting patents for useful discoveries, 3500
dolls.

George Taylor, jun. chief clerk, and clerk, *ex officio*,
for granting patents for useful discoveries.

Jacob Blackwell, }
George Pfeiffer, } clerks.

Samson Crosby, messenger and door-keeper.

Ministers and Consuls of the United States, to
Foreign Powers.

To the Republic and Dependencies of France.

James Munroe, of Virginia, minister plenipotentiary.

Fulwar Skipworth, consul-general.

Stephen Cathalan, vice consul, resident at Marseilles.

Nathaniel Cutting, consul, } — Havre de Grace.

M. de la Motte, vice consul, } — Bourdeaux,

Joseph Fenwick, consul, — Nantz.

P. F. Dobree, vice consul,

Joseph Pitcairn, vice consul at Paris.

Francis Coffyn, consul at Dunkirk.

William Vans, jun. ditto, at Morlaix

William M'Carty, ditto. at the Isle of France

To the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, minister plenipotentiary, Cumberland Place.

Samuel Bayard, commercial agent London, Guilford-street, Foundling Hospital.

Joshua Johnson, consul, resident at London, Cooper's Row, Tower Hill.

James Maury, do. — Liverpool.

Elias Vanderhorst, do. — Bristol.

Thomas Auldjo, vice consul — Pool.

Robert Were Fox, consul, — Falmouth.

To the Kingdom of Spain.

William Short, minister resident.

Joseph Yznardi, consul, — Cadiz.

Robert Montgomery, do. — Alicant.

Michael Murphy, do. — Malaga.

To the Kingdom of Portugal, and its Dominions.

David Humphreys, of Connecticut, minister resident,

Edward Church, consul, — Lisbon.

John Marsden Pintard, do. — Madeira.

John Street, vice consul, — Fayal.

To the United NETHERLANDS, and their Dominions.

John Quincy Adams, minister resident.

C. W. F. Dumas, agent at the Hague.

James Greenleaf, consul, — Amsterdam.

Samuel Cooper Johannot, do. — Demarara.

James Simpson, do. at the Port of Gibraltar.

Philip Mark, do. at Franconia in Germany.

Peter Felichecky, do. — Leghorn, &c.

Arnold Delina, do. — Bremen.

William M'Carty, do. in the Isle of France.

John Culnan, do. — Teneriffe.

Sylvanus Bourne, vice consul, — Amsterdam.

P. F. Dobree, vice consul, — Nantz.

Joseph Wilson, consul, — Dublin.

John M. Ruffel, consul, — St. Petersburg.

I. H. Philips, consul, — Curaçoa.

Hans Heissel, consul, — Barbary.

Joseph Donaldson, jun. — Tricoli.

Pierre Skoldibrand, — Algiers.

To the Dominions of Denmark.

Hans Rodolph Seabye, consul, — Copenhagen.

Henry Cooper, do. — Santa Cruz.

To the Imperial City Hamburg.

John Parish, consul.

To China and the East Indies.

, consul, resident at Canton.

Benjamin Joy, consul, resident at Calcutta.

* A sum, not exceeding 40,000 dollars, is annually appropriated to compensate and support such persons as may be appointed by the President, to serve the United States in foreign parts; but the annual salary of a minister plenipotentiary must not exceed 9000 dollars; of a chargé des affaires, 4,500; of a secretary of a minister plenipotentiary, 1,350; nor the outfit of either minister, or chargé des affaires, his salary.

Ministers and Consuls from Foreign Powers, resident in the United States.

From the French Republic.

Citizen Adet, minister plenipotentiary.

Citizen P. I. Letomb, consul general.

Citizen I. A. B. Rosier, consul at New-York.

Citizen Victor Dupont, consul at Charleston (S. C.)

Citizen I. C. Mozard, consul at Boston.

Citizen L. E. Duhail, vice consul at Baltimore.

Citizen Leon Dellenny, consul at Philadelphia.

Citizen Cassau, vice consul, ditto.

Citizen Chereir, ditto, Alexandria.

Citizen L. E. Duhail, consul, Rhode Island.

From Great Britain.

His Excellency Robert Liston, minister plenipotentiary.

Sir John Temple, Bart. consul general for the eastern states, resident at New-York.

Phineas Bond, consul general for the middle and southern states, resident at Philadelphia.

Thomas M'Donough, consul for the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, resident at Boston.

Thomas William Moore, vice consul for Rhode-Island, resident at Newport.

Edw. Thornton, vice con. for Maryland, resid. at Baltimore.

John Hamilton, consul for Virginia, resident at Norfolk.

J. Shoolbred, vice consul for N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, resident at Charleston.

From Spain.

Don Joseph de Jandennes, commissioner.

Don Antonio Argote Villalobos, consul for Virginia and Kentucky.

Don Juan Baptista Bernaben, for Maryland.

Don Diego Morphy, for N. and S. Carolina.

Don Juan Stoughton, for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Don Thomas Stoughton, for New York.

Don Josef Wiseman, for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

* The additional sum of 100,000 dollars was appropriated by the act of 20th April 1794.

From

From the United Netherlands.

His excellency, Francis Van Berckel, minister resident.

Diederick Larrouver, consul for the states of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Harman le Roy, consul for the states of New-York and New-Jersey.

Jan Hendrick Christian Heineker, consul for the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

From Sweden.

Richard Soderstrom, consul at Philadelphia.

From Prussia.

Charles Godfrey Polefke, consul general.

From Portugal.

Le Chevalier de Friere, minister.

Ignatius Palyart, consul general.

James Barry, vice consul for Maryland and Virginia.

Francis James Verenocke, vice consul for S. Carolina.

Richard Codman, vice consul for Massachusetts,

John Abrans, vice consul for New-York.

DEPARTMENT of the TREASURY.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. secretary, 3,500.

Secretary's Office.

Edward Jones,	}	principal clerks.
Leighton Wood, jun.		
Daniel Brent,	}	clerks.
George Bond,		

William Esenback, messenger and doorkeeper.

Comptroller's Office.

John Davis, Comptroller, 2650.

Henry Kuhl, chief clerk.

Clerks.

Gervas Hall,	John Wright,
William Brodie,	James Shoemaker,
Alexander Brodie,	William Felch,
William Irvine,	Patrick Ferral,
Charles Jarvis,	George Paxton.
John Burrows, messenger and door-keeper.	

Auditor's

Auditor's Office.

Richard Harrison, of Virginia, Auditor, sal. 2400 dollars.

William Simmonds, chief clerk.

Clerks.

**William Alricks,
Nathan Baker,
William Blackburne,
Clement C. Brown,
James Burnside,
Ezekiel Freeman,
John Gibson,**

**George Nixon,
Richard Reddy,
John Stapleton,
Doyle Sweeny,
Morgan Sweeny,
Robert Underwood.**

Joseph Bowman, messenger.

Revenue Office.

Tenche Coxe, of Pennsylvania, commissioner of the Revenue, salary 2400 dollars.

William Barton, chief clerk.

Clerks.

**William Banks,
Richard Banks,**

**Ezekiel Forman,
John Mease,
Michael Gitts, doorkeeper, &c.**

Register's Office.

Joseph Nourse, of Virginia, register, salary 2000 dollars.

Clerks.

**Joshua Dawson,
William James,
John Woodside, jun.
Robert M'Knight,
John Boyd,
John Matthews,
Michael Kennedy,
John Woodside,
Michael Nourse,
Miles F. Clossy,**

**Steuart Cummin,
Joseph Stretch,
Charles Tompkins,
William Story, jun.
William Shepherd,
George Mitchell,
John Little,
John Hindman,
William P. Gardner.
John Burchan**

Messengers.

Leonard Hitely, Andrew Wright.

Treasurer's Office.

Samuel Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Treasurer, salary 2400 dollars.

Andrew Graydon, chief clerk.

John Thompson, Samuel Brook, clerks.

Commissioners

Commissioners of Loans.

States.	Commissioners.	Salaries.
New-Hampshire,	William Gardner,	650 dollars.
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Appleton,	1500
Rhode Island,	Jabez Bowen,	600
Connecticut,	William Imlay,	1000
New-York,	Matthew Clarkson,	1500
New-Jersey,	James Ewing,	700
Pennsylvania,	Stephen Moylan,	1500
Delaware,	James Tilton,	600
Maryland,	Benjamin Harwood,	1000
Virginia,	John Hopkins,	1500
North-Carolina,	William Skinner,	1000
South-Carolina,	John Neufville,	1000
Georgia,	Richard Wylly,	700

Officers of the CUSTOMS, with their respective Districts and Ports.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
Districts.	Ports.	Collectors.
Portsmouth	PORTSMOUTH	Joseph Whipple
		Naval Officers.
		Eleazer Ruffel
		Surveyors.
		Thomas Martin

VERMONT.

Vermont	South Hero*	Stephen Keys
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport	NEWBURYPORT	Edw. Wigglesworth	John Titcomb	Michael Hodge
Gloucester	GLOUCESTER	Epsa Sargent		Samuel Whetmore
Salem, and	SALEM	Joseph Hiller	William Pickman	Bartholom. Putnam
Beverly	BEVERLY			Josiah Batchelder
	Ipswich			Jeremiah Staniford
Marblehead	Marblehead*	Sam. Ruffel Gerry	James Lovell	Thomas Melvill
Boston & Charleston	BOSTON	Benjamin Lincoln		
Plymouth	Plymouth*	William Watson		
Barnstable	Barnstable	Joseph Otis		
Nantucket	Sherburne*	Stephen Hufsey		
Edgarton	Edgarton	John Pease		
New Bedford	New Bedford*	Edward Pope		
Dighton	Dighton*	Hodijah Baylies		
York	York	Joseph Tucker		
Biddeford and	Biddeford	Jeremiah Hill		
Pepperelborough				

Biddleford and
Pepperelborough

Biddleford

Jeremiah Rime

Portland and Fal-
mouth

PORTLAND
FALMOUTH

Nathaniel Fofdick

James Lunt

Wiscasset

William Webb

Penobscot

Wiscasset*

Francis Cook

Frenchman's Bay

Penobscot*

John Lee

Machias

Frenchman's Bay*

Melatiah Jordan

Passamaquady

Machias*

Stephen Smith

Passamaquady

L. F. De Lefdernier

R H O D E - I S L A N D.

Newport

NEWPORT

William Ellery

Robert Crooke

Daniel Lyman

D "

North Kingston

East Greenwich

Warren & Barrington

Bristol

Pawcatuck river

PROVIDENCE

Patuxet

Jeremiah Olney

Ebenezer Thompson

George Stillman

William Barton

Zachariah Rhodes

New London

NEW LONDON

Jedediah Huntington

Nathaniel Richards

Stonington

Middletown

NEW HAVEN

Fairfield

David Austin

Samuel Smedley

Jonathan Palmer

Comfort Sage

William Munton

Sagg Harbour
New York

Champlain

Perth-Amboy
Burlington

Bridgetown
Great Egg Harbour

Pennsylvania

Delaware

Baltimore

Chester

Oxford

Vienna

Snowhill

Annapolis

Sagg Harbour
NEW-YORK
Albany
Hudson
Champlain

PERTH-AMBOY

Burlington
Little Egg Harbour
Bridgetown
Somers' Island

PHILADELPHIA

WILMINGTON

BALTIMORE

Chester
Oxford
Vienna
Snowhill

ANNAPOLIS

NEW-YORK
Henry P. Dering
John Lamb

M. Lloyd Woolley

NEW-JERSEY
John Halsted
John Rose

Eli Elmer
Daniel Benzet, jun.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sharp Delany

DELAWARE

George Bush

MARYLAND

Otho H. Williams
Jeremiah Nichols
Jeremiah Banning
John Muir
John Gunby
Robert Denny

Benjamin Walker

John Lather
H. J. Bogart
John C. Ten Broeck

Ebenezer Tucker

William McPherson

Walter Stewart

Robert Purviance

Daniel Delozier

Nottingham

Cedar Point

Georgetown

Hampton
Norfolk
and
Portsmouth
Bermuda Hundred

Yorktown

Yappahannock

Yeocomico
Dumfries

Nottingham •
Town Creek •
Cedar Point •
Saint Mary's
Lewellenburg

GEORGETOWN

Hampton •
NORFOLK
Suffolk

Smithfield
Bermuda Hundred,
or, City-Point •
Peterburg

Rich. & Winchester
Yorktown •
W. Point & Cumber •
Tappahannock •
Urbaana •

Port-Royal •
Fredericksburg
Yeocomico
Dumfries

George Briscoe

John C. Jones

James M. Lingan

VIRGINIA.

George Wray
William Lindsay

William Meth

Abraham Archer

Hudson Muse

Vincent Redman
Richard M. Scott

Philemon Gatewood

Charles Chilton

Robert Chesley
Jeremiah Jordan

Daniel Biddinger
John Driver
Copeland Parker
Christopher Roane

James Gibbon
Zachariah Rowland

Alexander Moore

Peter Hemp
George Catlet
Thomas Moffat

Alexandria
Foley-Landing
Cherrystone
South-Quay
Lebenville

Wilmington
Newbern

Washington
Edenton

Camden

ALEXANDRIA
Accomack Court H.
Cherrystone
South-Quay
Louisville

WILMINGTON
NEWBERN

Beaufort
Swanborough
WASHINGTON
EDENTON
Hertford
Winton

Bennet's Creek
Plymouth
Windfor

Skewakey
Mattreesborough
Plankbridge
Nixenton
Indian Town
Currituck Inlet

NORTH-CAROLINA.

John Fitzgerald
William Gibb
Nathaniel Wilkins
Thomas Bowne
Richard Taylor

James Read
John Daves

Nathaniel Keais
Samuel Tredwell

Isaac Gregory

John Walker

Vincent Gray

Thomas Callender

John Easton
John M'Cullough

Josiah Murdaugh
William Wynne
John Baker

John Armistead
William Benson
Henry Hunter
Hardy Murfree

Hugh Knox
Thomas Williams
Samuel Jasper

Pasquotank bridge
Newbiggin Creek

Edmund Sawyer
Elias Abertson

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Georgetown
Charleston
Beaufort

GEORGETOWN
CHARLESTON
BEAUFORT

Charles Brown
Isaac Holmes
Andrew Agnew

Isaac Noble

Edward Weyman

GEORGIA.

Savannah
Savannah
Brunswick
Saint Mary's
Hardwick

SAVANNAH
SUNBURY
Brunswick
Saint Mary's
Hardwick

John Habershham
John Lawson, jun.
Christopher Hillary
James Seagrove
William Thomson

Lachlan M'Intosh

John Berrian

N. B. The Ports distinguished by (*) together with Newcastle and Port Penn, in the state of Delaware; Chestertown, Digges Landing, and Carrollborough, in Maryland; Kinsale, Newport, and Rockets Landing, in Virginia; and Frederica, in Georgia) are ports to which foreign vessels are restricted; and those distinguished by capitals, ports to which vessels, arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from beyond it, are restricted.

CUTTERS employed in aid of the Customs.

Stations.	Names.	Masters.	First Mates.	Second Mates.	Third Mates.
N. Hampshire	Scammel	Hopley Yeaton	John Adams	Benjamin Gunnison	Sam. Odiorne
Massachusetts	Massachusetts	John F. Williams	Hezekiah Welch	Nathaniel Nichols	Silv. Coleman
Connecticut	Argus	Jonathan Malchie	George Houle	Jeremiah Greenman	Eben. Perkins
New-York	Vigilant	Patrick Dennis	John Tanner		Caleb Stacy
Pennsylvania	General Green	James Montgomery	Isaac Roach	Charles Nuttle	William Dunton
Maryland	Active	David Porter	Will. Thomas		James Forbes
Virginia	Virginia	Richard Taylor	John Lury	William Ham	
North-Carolina	Diligence	William Cooke	Ben. Gordenner	James Sandy	
South-Carolina		Robert Cochran	H. G. Gampbell	William Barker	Mat. Cozens
Georgia		John Howell	Hendr. Fisher	John Wood	

The pay and subsistence of the captains of the revenue cutters are the same with captains in the army—the first mate, 26 dollars per month; second mate, 20; and third mate, 18—with the subsistence of lieutenants. The pay of mariners is not to exceed 10 dollars per month.

OFFICERS of the EXCISE,
With their respective Districts and Surveys.

District of New-Hampshire.

Joshua Wentworth, supervisor, salary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

Vermont.

Noah Smith, supervisor, salary 400 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham, supervisor, salary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

1st Survey, the duties of the inspector to be performed by the supervisor.

2d Survey, Jonathan Jackson, inspector, salary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

3d Survey, Leonard Jarvis, inspector, salary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

Rhode Island.

John S. Dexter, supervisor, salary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

Connecticut.

John Chester, supervisor, salary 600 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

New-York.

Nicholas Fish, supervisor, salary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

New-Jersey.

Aaron Danham, supervisor, salary 400 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

Pennsylvania.

Henry Miller, of N. York, supervisor, salary 1000 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commission.

2d Survey, John Boyd, inspector, salary 480 dollars and 1 per cent. commission.

3d Survey, Edward Mand

4th Survey, John Neville.

Delaware.

Andrew Barratt, supervisor, salary 400 dollars and 1 per cent. commission.

Maryland.

George Gale, supervisor, salary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commission.

2d Survey, Philip Thomas, inspector.

3d Survey, William Richardson.

Virgin

Virginia.

Edward Carrington, supervisor, salary 1000 dollars and 1 per cent. commission.

1st Survey, Drury Ragsdale, inspector.

2d Survey, Edward Stevens,

3d Survey, Mayo Carrington,

4th Survey, James Gibbon,

5th Survey, Edward Smith,

6th Survey, James Brackenridge,

7th Survey, Thomas Marshal.

North-Carolina.

William Polk, Supervisor, salary, 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commission.

1st Survey, Thomas Overton, Inspector,

2d Survey, Hardy Murfree,

3d Survey, William Polk,

4th Survey, John Whitaker

5th Survey, Daniel M'Kiffack.

South-Carolina.

Daniel Stevens, supervisor, salary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commission.

2d Survey, Benjamin Cudworth, inspector

3d Survey, Silvanus Walker.

Georgia.

John Matthews, supervisor, salary 500 dollars and 1 per cent commission.

By an act of Congress passed the 8th of May 1792, the President is authorized to make such discretionary allowances to the officers of the Excise as he shall deem reasonable; not exceeding seven and an half per cent. of the amount of duties on distilled spirits, nor the annual sum of 90,000 dollars.

This branch of Revenue is under the immediate direction and superintendence of the commissioner of the Revenue. The accounts of the officers are however passed in the same form with all others; being first examined by the Auditor, and receiving their final settlement in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

D U T I E S

PAYABLE BY LAW ON ALL

Goods, Wares, and Merchandise,

Imported into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, after the last Day of March 1795. The inward Column exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and the outward Column the Rates payable in Foreign Ships or Vessels, including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

The first column states the Duties on Goods imported in American Vessels, the second in Foreign Vessels.

A	RMS, fire and fide, not otherwise enumerated, or parts thereof	cents adv.	
		15	16½
	Apparatus philosophical, especially imported for any seminary of learning,	free	free
	Ale, beer, and porter, in casks, or bottles (per gallon)	8	8½
	On value of the bottles	10	11
	Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens head dresses,	15	16½
	Anniseed,	15	16½
	Articles of all kinds of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States, spirits excepted,	free	free
	Anchors,	10	11
	BRASS cannon, until May 23, 1795	free	free
	Brass		

	cents.	ad v.
Brass cannon, after May 22, 1795,		16½
— Teutenague, and wire,	free	free
— Iron or steel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vices,		11
— All other manufactures of brass,		16½
Balls, & balisams (see powder, paste, &c)		16½
Beer, ale and porter in casks, (per gall.) or bottles,		8½
On value of the bottles		
Bricks and tiles,		1½
Bonnets, caps, and hats of every kind		1½
Boots, (per pair)		8½
Books blank,		1
Books of persons who come to reside in the United States,	free	free
Buttons of every kind,	5	16½
Buckles, shoe and knee,	5	16½
Brushes,	10	11
Buttion,	free	free
Burgundy wine	40	14
CANNON of brass, to May 22, 1795,	free	free
— after the 22 May 1795,	15	16½
Carriages (see coaches)	20	22
Cards, playing, (per pack)	25	27½
— wool and cotton, (per dozen)	50	55
Cables and tarred cordage, (per cwt.)	180	198
Cabinet wares,	15	16½
Caps and bonnets, (see hats)	15	16½
Carpets and carpeting,	15	16½
Cartridge paper,	15	16½
Candles of tallow, (per lb.)		16½
— of wax or spermaceti,	16	16½
Champaign wine	40	44
Capers,		16½
Cane, walking sticks and whips,	0	11
Cambricks,		

	cents	ad v.
Cambricks, - - -	10	11
Cheese, (per lb.) - - -	7	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
China ware, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cinnamon, cloves, currants and comfits, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chintzes and coloured calicoes, or mus- lins, and all printed, stained or co- loured goods or manufactures of cot- ton or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material or chief value, - - -	12	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cocoa, (per lb.) - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
Chocolate, - - -	3	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Clogs and goloshoes, (per pair. see Shoes)	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cordage, tarred, (per cwt.) -	180	198
— and yarn untarred, -	225	247 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cosmetics, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, (per bushel) - - -	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colours, (see Painters) - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper manufactures, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in plates, pigs and bars, -	free	free
Compositions for the teeth or gums, (see Dentifrice) - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee, (per pound) - - -	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton, - - -	3	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Cotton or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material or chief value, being printed, stained or coloured, - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
— not printed, stained or coloured, - - -	10	11
Clocks and watches, or parts of either, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coaches, chariots, phaetons, chairs, chaises, solos or other carriages, or parts of carriages, - - -	20	22
Cloathing ready made, - - -	10	11
Cloaths, books, household furniture, and		

	<i>cents</i>	<i>ad v.</i>
the tools or implements of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States, - -	free	free
Cutlasses, to May 22, 1795, or parts thereof - -	free	free
— after the 22d May 1795,	15	16½
DATES and figs, - -	15	16½
Dentifrice powders, tinctures, prepa- rations and compositions for the teeth or gums, - -	15	16½
Dolls, dressed and undressed, or parts thereof, - -	15	16½
Drugs, medicinal, except those com- monly used for dying, - -	15	16½
— and woods for dying, - -	free	free
EARTHEN and stone wares, - -	15	16½
Essences, (see Powders, Pastes, &c.)	15	16
FANS, or parts thereof - -	15	16½
Fayal wine, (per gallon) - -	20	22
Feathers and other ornaments for wo- men's head dresses, - -	15	16½
Fringes commonly used by upholsterers, coachmakers and saddlers, - -	15	16½
Figs, - - - -	15	16½
Flowers, artificial, - -	15	16½
Floor cloths and mats, or parts of either,	15	16½
Fruits of all kinds, - -	15	16½
Furs of every kind undressed,	free	free
GLASS, black quart bottles,	10	11
— window glass, - -	15	16½
— all other glass and manufac- tures thereof, - -	20	22
Glauber salts, (per cwt.) - -	200	220
Gauzes, - - - -	10	11
Geneva, (see Spirits)		
Ginger,		

	cents	id. v.
Ginger, - - - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girandoles, or parts thereof, - - -	20	22
Goloshoes, (per pair. see Shoes) - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloves and mittens, of every kind, -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold, silver and plated ware, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold and silver lace, - - - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goods, wares and merchandise imported directly from China or India in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - - - - -		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goods, wares and merchandise intend- ed to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States spirits excepted, - - - - -	free	free
Goods, wares and merchandise not herein otherwise particularly enume- rated and described, - - - - -	10	11
Glue, - - - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gunpowder, to May 22, 1795, - - -	free	free
—after the 22d May 1795, - - -	10	11
HANGERS, or parts thereof, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hair-powder, - - - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hats, caps and bonnets, of every kind, -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hemp, (per cwt.) - - - - -	100	110
Hides, raw, - - - - -	free	free
Household furniture of persons who come to reside in the United States, - - -	free	free
IMPLEMENTS of the trade or pro- fession of persons who come to reside in the United States, - - - - -	free	free

	cents	ad v.
Indigo, (per pound) - - -	25	27½
Iron wire, - - -	free	free
— steel or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices, - - -	10	11
— cast, flit, and rolled, and all other manufactures of iron, steel or brass, or of which either of these metals is the articles of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enume- rated, - - -	15	16½
Jewellery and paste work, - - -	15	16½
LACE of gold and silver, - - -	15	16½
Laces and lawns, - - -	10	11
Laces, lines, fringes, tassels and trim- mings, commonly used by uphol- sterers, coachmakers and saddlers, - - -	15	16½
Lampblack, - - -	10	11
Lapis calaminaris, - - -	free	free
Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated - - -	15	16½
Lead and musket ball, to May 22, 1795, - - -	free	free
— after May 22, 1795, (per pound) - - -	1	1⅞
— All other manufactures of lead, or in which lead is the chief article, - - -	1	1⅞
Lemons and limes, - - -	15	16½
Linen or cotton manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, printed, stained or coloured, - - -	12½	13¾
Linen not printed, stained or coloured, - - -	10	11
Lisbon and Oporto wines, (per gallon) - - -	25	27½
Looking glass, - - -	20	22

MANUFAC-

		cents	ad v.
v.	MANUFACTURES of tin, pewter		
7½	and copper, - - -	15	16½
ree	_____ of iron, steel or brass,		
1	not otherwise particularly enumerated	15	16½
	_____ of leather, not other-		
	wise particularly enumerated, -	15	16
	_____ of lead, not otherwise		
	particularly enumerated, (per pound)	1	1⅛
	_____ of cotton or linen, or		
16½	of both, printed, stained or coloured,	12½	13¼
16½	_____ of ditto, not printed,		
16½	stained or coloured, - - -	10	11
11	_____ of glass, (see Glass)		
	_____ of tobacco, (see Snuff		
	and Tobacco) - - -		
16½	_____ of wood, (see Cabinet		
11	Wares and Woods) - - -		
free	_____ of the United States,		
	spirits excepted, - - -	free	free
	Mats and floor cloths, or parts of either,	15	16½
	Malt, (per bushel) - - -	10	11
16½	Marble, slate and other stone, bricks,		
free	tiles, tables, mortars and other utensils		
1⅞	of marble or slate, and generally all		
	stone and earthen ware, - - -	15	16½
	Madeira wines, (see Wines) - -		
1⅞	Malaga wine, per gallon, - - -	20	22
16½	Mace, - - -	15	16½
	Medicinal drugs, except those com-		
	monly used in dying, - - -	15	16½
13¾	Merchandise, goods and wares, im-		
11	ported directly from China or India,		
27½	in ships or vessels not of the United		
22	States, except teas, china ware, and all		
AC-			other

	cents ad v.	
other articles liable to higher rates of duties,	-	12½
Merchandise, goods and wares, intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States—spirits excepted,	free	free
Merchandise, goods and wares not herein otherwise particularly enumerated and described,	10	11
Mittens, and gloves of every kind,	15	16½
Millinery ready made,	15	16½
Molasses, (per gallon)	3	3½
Muskets and firelocks, with bayonets suited to the same, and musket ball, to May 22, 1795,	free	free
— or parts of either, after the 22d May 1795,	15	16½
Muskets and firelocks, without bayonets, or parts of either	15	16½
Mustard in flour,	15	16½
Muslins and muslinets printed, stained or coloured,	12½	13½
— not printed, stained or coloured,	10	11
NAILS, (per pound)	2	2½
Nankeens,	12½	13½
Nutmegs,	15	16½
ORANGES,	15	16½
Ornaments for women's head dresses,	15	16½
Ointments, oils and odours, (see Powder, Pastes, &c.)	15	16½
Olives,	15	16½
Oil,	15	16½
	Oporto	

	cents	ad v.
Oporto and Lisbon wine, (per gallon)	25	27½
PAPER hangings, - - -	15	16½
—— writing and wrapping, - - -	11	11
—— sheathing and cartridge, - -	15	16
Painters colours, whether dry or ground in oil, except those commonly used in dying, - - -	15	16½
Packthread and twine, (per cwt.)	400	440
Pasteboards, parchment and vellum,	10	11
Paste work and jewellery, - - -	15	16½
Phaetons, or parts thereof, - - -	20	22
Plaster of Paris, - - -	free	free
Pewter manufactures, - - -	15	16½
—— old, - - -	free	free
Pepper, (per pound) - - -	6	6½
Perfumes, - - -	15	16½
Pistols, to May 22, 1795, - - -	free	free
—— or parts thereof after the 22d May 1795 - - -	15	16½
Pictures and prints, - - -	10	11
Pimento, (per pound) - - -	4	4½
Pickles of all sorts, - - -	15	16½
Printing types, - - -	10	11
Printed, stained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both, - - -	12½	13½
Philosophical apparatus, specially im- ported for any seminary of learning, -	free	free
Porter, beer and ale in casks, or bottles, (per gall.) - - -	8	8½
——, on value of the bottles - - -	10	11
Powder for the hair, - - -	15	16½
—— gunpowder, to May 22, 1795, -	free	free
—— after the 22d May 1795, - - -	10	11
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, oint-		

ments,

	cents	ad v.
ments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odours, perfumes, or cosmetics —and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums and prunes,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
RAISINS,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raw hides and skins,	free	free
Rum, (see Spirits)		
SALT, weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel,	12	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
—weighing 56 pounds per bushel, or less	12	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
(See note at the end)		
Salts, glauber, (per cwt.)	200	220
Stained, printed or coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt petre,	free	free
Saint Lucar wines, (per gallon)	30	33
Starch,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sail cloth,	10	11
Slate, stone and stone ware,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saddles, or parts thereof,	10	11
Satins and other wrought silks,	10	11
Steel, (per cwt.)	100	110
—iron or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vises,	10	11
—all other manufactures of steel,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheathing and cartridge paper,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sherry wine, (per gallon)	33	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sea stores of ships or vessels,	free	free
Spermaceti candles, (per pound)	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sweet scent, (see Powders, Pastes, &c.)	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Spirits

	cents	ad ^v .
Spirits distilled in foreign countries, viz		
From grain, First proof, (per gallon)	28	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second do. -	29	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third do. per gallon, -	31	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fourth do. -	34	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fifth do. -	40	44
Sixth do. -	50	55
From other materials		
First proof, -	25	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second do. -	25	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third do. -	28	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fourth do. -	32	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fifth do. -	38	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sixth do. -	46	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirits distilled in the United States im- ported in the same ship or vessels in which they had been previously ex- ported from the United States, viz.		
From Molasses.		
First proof, (per gallon)	13	13
Second do. -	14	14
Third do. -	15	15
Fourth do. -	17	17
Fifth do. -	21	21
Sixth do. -	28	18
From materials of the growth or produce of the United States		
First proof, (per gallon)	7	7
Second do. -	8	8
Third do. -	9	9
Fourth do. -	11	11
Fifth do. -	13	13
Sixth do. -	18	18
Spikes, per pound, -	1	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
Silver and plated ware, -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Silver

	cents	ad v.
Silver lace, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skins raw, - - -	free	free
Shoes and slippers of silk, per pair	25	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
— other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshes,	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— other shoes & slippers for children	10	11
Swords and cutlasses, to May 22, 1795,	free	free
— or parts of either after May 22, 1795, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockings, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stone and earthen ware, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, per pound, - - -	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Solos and other carriages, or part thereof, - - -	20	22
Sulphur, - - -	free	free
Sugars; brown, per lb. - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{18}{100}$
— white clayed, - - -	3	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
— ditto powdered, - - -	3	3 $\frac{18}{100}$
— all other clayed or powdered, — lump, - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{18}{100}$ 7 $\frac{3}{10}$
— loaf, - - -	9	9 $\frac{9}{100}$
— other refined, - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{10}$
Sugar candy, - - -	10	11
Snuff, - - -	22	24 $\frac{1}{3}$
TASSELS and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers, coachmakers and saddlers, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tables of marble, slate or other stone, or parts thereof, - - -	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow candles, per pound, - - -	2	2 $\frac{1}{5}$
Teas. From China and India : - - -		
Bohea, - - -	10	15
Souchong and other black teas, - - -	18	27
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder or gomee, - - -	32	50
		Other

	cents	ad v.
Other green teas, -	20	30
From Europe :		
Bohea, -	13	15
Souchong and other black teas, -	21	27
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee, -	40	50
Other green teas, -	24	30
From any other place :		
Bohea, -	15	16½
Souchong and other black teas, -	27	29½
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee, -	50	55
Other green teas, -	30	33
Teneriffe wine, per gallon, -	20	22
Twine and pack-thread, per cwt.	440	440
Tin manufactures, -	15	16½
— in pigs and plates, -	free	free
Tinctures, (see Powders, Pastes, &c.)	15	16½
Tiles and bricks, -	15	16½
Toys, not otherwise enumerated, -	10	11½
Tobacco manufactured, (other than snuff)	10	11
Tools of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States	free	free
Types for printing, -	10	11
VELVETS and velverets, -	10	11
WARES of tin, pewter and copper, -	15	16½
— earthen or stone, -	15	16½
— china, -	15	16½
— gold, silver and plated, -	15	16½
Wares, goods and merchandise imported directly from China or India in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, china ware, and all other articles liable to higher rate of duties,		12½

Wares

	cents	ad ^o .
Wares, goods and merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, (spirits excepted)	free	free
Wafers, - - -	15	16½
Waters & washes, see Powders, Pastes, &c.	15	16½
Walking sticks, whips and canes,	10	11
Wax candles, (per pound)	6	6¾
Watches and clocks, or parts of either,	15	16½
Wines in casks, bottles, or other vessels:		
— London particular Madeira (per gallon)	56	61¾
— London market, do.	49	53¾
— Other, do. -	40	44
— Sherry, -	33	36¾
— Burgundy and Champaign,	40	44
— St. Lucar, -	30	33
— Lisbon and Oporto, -	25	27½
— Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga,	20	22
— All other wines not to exceed thirty cents per gallon in American vessels, or thirty-three cents per gallon in foreign vessels, nor be less than ten cents per gallon in American vessels, or eleven cents per gallon in foreign vessels,	40	44
On value of the bottles, -	10	11
Window glass, - - -	15	16½
Wire of brass and iron, - -	free	free
Wool and cotton cards, (per dozen)	50	55
Wool unmanufactured, -	free	free
Wood (unmanufactured) -	free	free
Wood manufactured, (exclusive of cabinet wares,) - -	12½	13½
YARN untarred, (per cwt.)	225	247½
All other goods not before particularly enumerated and described, -	10	11
		Note

Note. The duties on Salt are to be estimated at the rate of twelve cents per bushel weighing fifty-six pounds or less; but the additional duties on Salt imported in Foreign vessels, will result from the quantity by measurement only; thus,

Suppose a cargo of salt to contain by measurement 4000 bushels, and that the same cargo weighs 280,000 lbs. the duties will be as follow, viz.

If imported in an American vessel, 280,000 lbs. at 12 cents per 56 lbs. is Dolls. 600

If imported in a Foreign vessel, 280,000 lbs. at 12 cents per 56 lbs. is Dolls. 600

Additional duty on 4000 bushels, at 1-5 cent per bushel, 48

Dollars 648

A GENERAL ABSTRACT from the **REVENUE LAWS**; wherein the several Parts of the Acts are digested, and transposed under distinct Heads, agreeably to the Subjects with which they have relation.

1st. Of the Duty of Masters of Vessels.

EVERY master of a vessel, bound to the district of Nottingham, must, on penalty of five hundred dollars, deposit with the surveyor of the port of Town Creek, a manifest of the cargo, unless he shall have previously delivered one to some officer of the customs coming on board; bound to the district of Tappahannock, with the surveyor of the port of Urbanna; to the district of Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, with the collector of Norfolk.

folk and Portsmouth, or of Hampton; to the district of South Quay, with the collector of Edenton. Which manifests, the respective collectors and surveyors must, after registry, transmit, duly certified, to the officer with whom entry is to be made.

Also, every master of a vessel, belonging wholly, or in part, to citizens of the United States, must, on arrival from any foreign country, have an accurate and true manifest of the cargo on board; and in default thereof, he forfeits the value of all goods not included in such manifest, unless due proof be made that no part of the cargo had been unshipped since taken on board, and that such manifest had been lost, or mislaid, or defaced by accident, or was incorrect by mistake.

Which manifest, every master of a vessel, as aforesaid, must, on penalty of a sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, produce to the first officer of the customs, who shall appear on board, after his arrival within four leagues of the coasts of the United States; and also to the first such officer, who shall appear on board after his arrival in a district in which any part of his cargo is to be discharged; delivering, in either case, a copy thereof, by himself subscribed. The production of the manifest and receipt of the copy, such officer must certify respectively, on penalty of five hundred dollars; certifying on the original, the day and year when produced, and the delivery of a copy; and on the copy, the day and year it was delivered. He must also transmit the said copy to the collector of the district to which such vessel is bound.

If any part of the cargoes of such vessels, as laden with goods, and bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coast, be unladen previous to their coming into port, and being legally authorized to unlade, all the goods so unladen, and any vessel or boat into which they may be put, are forfeited; and the master and mate of the vessel so unladen, forfeit, each, one thousand dollars; and every other person aiding and assisting, treble the value of the goods unladen.—These forfeitures are not, however, incurred in case of unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress of weather, if duly notified and strictly proved.

Also, if after any ship or vessel has arrived within the limits of a district of the United States, from a foreign country, she leaves, or attempts to leave it (unless to proceed

proceed to a more interior district), previous to report and entry made, the master forfeits four hundred dollars. And the collector, naval officer, surveyor, or any revenue cutter, may arrest and bring her back; unless the departure was occasioned by distress of weather, distress of enemies, or other necessity, which in either case must be strictly proved.

Further, every master of a vessel (ships of war and public packets excepted) must, within twenty-four hours after his arrival in any port of the United States (if the usual hours of business will permit), make report thereof to the chief officer of the customs at the port, and within forty-eight hours, a further report of the cargo, and deliver a manifest to the collector. In default of which, he forfeits one thousand dollars.

But masters of vessels, whereof only part of the cargoes is destined to any particular port of the United States, may, after paying or securing the duties of such part, and giving bond equal to the amount of duties on the remainder, that no part thereof shall be landed in the United States without due entry, proceed to the port or place of their destination.

And when the cargoes of any vessels are destined to ports in different districts, the master thereof may proceed from district to district, paying in each district the duties on such goods as may be delivered therein, and giving bond to the collector of the district where they first arrived, for their due entry in every other district, and also obtaining from the respective collectors, to whom any part of their cargoes may be reported, copies of such reports, and certificates of the quantity and particulars of the goods delivered.—Any master, in default of obtaining such copy and certificate, or neglecting to produce them to any subsequent collector, forfeits five hundred dollars.—But in case of spirits, such certificates must be had from, and produced to the officers of inspection.

Sea-stores, being exempt from duty, must be designated as such in the masters report; and if excessive, the duty may be estimated on the excess, the value whereof is forfeited unless such duty be paid; as also treble the value of any articles thereof, if landed for sale.—Vessels not bound to the United States, but putting in, in distress, the master and mate must, within twenty-four hours, make protest, setting forth the circumstances of the distress before a notary public, or other person duly authorized;

thorized; and, within forty-eight hours, report of the cargo as in other cases; and the distress being duly certified by the wardens of the port, permits may, if necessary, be granted for unlading; the collectors causing the goods unladen to be stored, and, if damaged, or if necessary, in repairing the ship, allowing them, the duties thereon being first paid, to be sold.

Masters of vessels bound to foreign ports, previous to obtaining a clearance, must deliver to the collector of the district from which they are about to sail, manifests of their cargoes; and any master departing without a clearance, forfeits two hundred dollars.

The penalty of false swearing, as well of masters of vessels, as of the owners or consignees of goods, or their factors or agents, is fine or imprisonment, or both; not exceeding, in case of the former, one thousand dollars; of the latter, one year.

No master of a vessel arriving at any port, where there is a post office, may report or make entry, till he has delivered to the post master all letters in his possession, directed to any person within the United States.

24. Of the Duty of the Owners or Consignees of Goods.

Within fifteen days after the master of any vessel shall have made report to the collector, the owners or consignees, or their factors or agents, must, on oath or affirmation, make entry with the said collector, of the goods consigned to them, particularizing the marks, numbers and contents of each package; or if in bulk, the quantity and quality; producing the original invoices, documents, and bills of lading, and declaring, that should any other goods afterwards appear to be consigned to them, they will make it known in order to a due entry thereof.

Articles exempt from duty, as clothes, books, household furniture, &c. must be separately and distinctly entered by their owner or his agent; who, according to the best of his knowledge, must make oath respecting such owner, his occupation, arrival or expected arrival; and that the said articles are really intended for his, or his family's use, and not for sale; which oath being endorsed on the entry, must be subscribed by the person making it. And in case such person be not the real owner of the goods, he must give bond, that a like oath shall,

shall, within a year, be had of the real owner, either taken before the collector with whom the entry is made, or produced to him duly executed. A copy of which oath and entry must be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury.

Report and entry must also be made on the re-importation of articles of the growth or manufactures of the United States. Such articles being duty-free, their identity must be carefully proved. For which purpose the oaths of such persons as have knowledge of the facts are required, relative to the time of their exportation, the ship in which, and the person by whom exported; and if imported into any other district than that from which they were exported, a certificate from the collector of the district, certifying their exportation: such certificate, however, being dispensed with, where it cannot be immediately produced, on giving bond for its production within four months.

No goods imported from a foreign country may be unladen till the duties, agreeably to an estimate made by the collector and naval officer (where there is one at the port), are paid or secured; and a permit, signed by the said collector, and countersigned by the said naval officer (where there is one at the port), granted; nor in any case, except by special licence, unless between sun rise and sun set. Goods unladen in violation of these restrictions (as also the vessel and her tackle, where the value of the goods amounts to four hundred dollars) are forfeited; and every person concerned therein incurs a penalty of four hundred dollars, of being advertized in the public papers, and incapacity of holding office for seven years. Also goods requiring to be weighed or gauged, may not, on penalty of forfeiture, be removed from the wharf where first landed, without the presence of a proper officer, till it be done.

Goods whereof the entry does not specify the particulars, are required to be stored till the particulars are ascertained, and the duties adjusted. And in all cases, where the final adjustment of the duties exceeds the estimate thereof before taken, the difference is to be paid to the collector; and where it is less than such estimate, the party having paid or secured them agreeably thereto, to be refunded or credited, as the case may be.

gd. Of the Duty of the Officers of the Customs.

The officers of the customs are required to take oath and give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; and for default of the former, they incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

The collectors are empowered, in presence of the naval officer, where there is one, to administer the necessary oaths to masters of vessels, the owners of goods, &c. And collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of ports, may, in case of absence or sickness, act by deputy.

To superintend the delivery of goods, inspectors may be put and kept on board of vessels, while lying in port, or while going from district to district, may prohibit any goods from being unladen without a permit, and after sun set, secure the hatches, which may not be opened, except in their presence, on penalty of two hundred dollars.—In like manner the officers of the customs, including those of the revenue cutters, may as well without as within their respective districts, go on board all such vessels as, bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coast, may demand manifests, examine the cargoes, and designate any trunk or package, being separate from the rest of the cargo, sealing the same if thought proper, and transmitting to the collectors of the districts to which such vessels are bound, a particular account thereof; and any such trunk or package, on arrival, not appearing, or the seal being broken, subjects the master to a penalty of two hundred dollars. Such officers may, in like circumstances, make seizures, where goods are legally forfeited; and if, in any case, impeded or resisted in the execution of their duty, the person offending forfeits a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Entries on the delivery of the cargoes of vessels must, when such delivery is completed, be compared with the entries of the owners or consignees, and the result endorsed on the respective entries, and subscribed by the officers making the comparison. And in case any package which shall have been reported, be missing, the master forfeits five hundred dollars; but may save the penalty by making due proof before proper authority, that no part of his cargo since taken on board, had been unshipped, except as contained in his report, or that such disagreement was by accident or mistake.

In case any goods, other than salt and coal, remain on board any vessel fifteen days after the master's report is required to be made, the same must, by the inspectors, be delivered into the custody of the collector; who keeping them at the risk of the owner, may, at the expiration of nine months, if claim be not previously made, cause them to be appraised by two reputable merchants (to ascertain the duties thereon) and sold at public auction; retaining the duties, and paying the overplus, if any, for the use of the owner, into the treasury of the United States.—And when goods are damaged, or not accompanied with the original invoice, the duties may be ascertained by appraisement of two merchants, the collector choosing one, and the owner the other: or goods not accompanied with invoices, may at the option and risk of the owner, be kept by the collector till the invoice be obtained. But goods entered and not invoiced are forfeited; and any collector suspecting invoices to be not according to the true value of the goods, may cause an appraisement thereof to be made, as in case of damaged goods.

On suspicion of fraud, packages, whereof entry has been made, may, in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, be opened and examined; and in case of disagreement, unless it be proved to have been by accident or mistake, such articles as disagree with their respective entries, are subject to forfeiture. Goods concealed with intention to defraud the revenue, are also, if found, subject to forfeiture. And any person purchasing goods liable to seizure, knowing them to be such, forfeits double their value.

Officers of the customs, demanding or receiving other than legal fees, incur a penalty of two hundred dollars; and accepting a bribe or reward, for conniving at a false entry of vessels or goods, a penalty of, not less than two hundred, nor greater than two thousand dollars. And persons giving or offering such bribe or reward, incur a like penalty.

4th. Of the Payment of Duties, &c.

In all cases where the duties do not exceed fifty dollars, they must be paid immediately; but where they exceed that sum, they may be either paid immediately, or secured by bond, for their payment, if accruing on West-India goods, other than salt, in four months; on salt in nine months;

months; on wines in twelve months; and on all other articles, teas excepted, one half in six, one quarter in nine, and the remainder in twelve months; which bond may at the option of the obligor, either include one or more sureties, or, without sureties, be accompanied with a deposit of part of the goods. And the duties on teas may be secured, by bond with sureties, payable in one year; or by bond, without sureties, in double their amount, payable in two years; the teas being deposited at the risk and expence of the importers, in ware-houses agreed on between them and an inspector. And in case of deposit, any part of teas may be delivered to the owners on paying, or further securing the payment of the duties, by bond with sureties, to be paid, where the duties do not exceed one hundred dollars, in four months; where they exceed one hundred, and do not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or where they exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months. But the credit by the last mentioned bond must not exceed two years from the deposit of the teas; the collector then having power to cause so much thereof to be sold at public auction as will discharge the arrears of duties still due, with cost of sale.

Bonds for duties not being paid at the time they become due, the collectors are required to institute suits for their recovery; and in case of insolvency, the debts due to the United States have priority.

5th. Of the Manner in which Goods must be imported.

Spirits, wines, and teas, must on pain of forfeiture, at least of the two former, be landed under the superintendency of some officer of inspection, to whom all permits from collectors for their landing must be previously produced.

Distilled spirits may not be imported in any cask which shall have been marked pursuant to any law respecting such spirits, on pain of forfeiture of the spirits and the ship or vessel importing them. Nor may any distilled spirits, except arrack, and sweet cordials, be imported in casks of less capacity than ninety gallons, on pain of forfeiture.—Ale, beer, or porter may not be imported in less casks than of the capacity of forty gallons, or in less packages than six dozen bottles, on pain of forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing them.—

No goods other than household furniture and clothes for persons

persons coming into the United States for the purpose of becoming inhabitants, may be brought from a foreign country, into any district thereof, Louisville, Champlain, and South Hero, excepted, in any other manner than by sea, nor by sea in vessels less than thirty tons burthen, on pain of forfeiture of all such goods, and the carriages, teams, or vessels by which conveyed.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Timothy Pickering, secretary, salary 3000 dollars.

Secretary's Office.

John Stagg, jun. chief clerk.

Clerks,

Philip Audiburt,

William Burton,

Nathan Jones,

Samuel Lewis,

John Powell,

M. Pourcherelle,

Andrew B. Bankson,

Nashaniel Thomas,

Frederick Spriggs, doorkeeper.

Accountant's Office.

William Simmons, accountant, salary 1200 dollars.

Clerks,

Benjamin Mifflin,

Charles Heath,

Philip Hagner,

Joseph Parker,

Stephen Hillis,

Benjamin Betterton,

Henry Barry,

Samuel Hodgson, superint. of the arsenal and milit. stores.

Tench Francis purveyor.

The salaries of the chief clerks in the respective offices, are 800 dolls. and the average salaries of the clerks, 500 each per ann.

Monthly Pay and Subsistence of the Army.

General Staff.

	month ly pay dolls.	month allow f. for dolls.	rat. or money in lieu dolls.
Major general	156	2	15
Brigadier general	104	1	12
Quarter master	100	1	6
Adjutant, to do also the duty of inspect.	75		
Chaplain	50		
Surgeon	70	10	3
Deputy quarter master	50		
Aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line	24	10	4
Brigade major, to act as deputy-in-			pector,

Spectator, in addition to his pay in the line	24	10	4
Principal artificer	40		
Second artificer	26		
Regimental.			
Lieutenant colonel commandant	75	12	5
Major commandant of artillery and of dragoons	55	10	4
Paymaster, in addition to his pay in the line	10		
Quartermaster, in addition, &c.	8		
Adjutant, in addition, &c.	10		
Majors of infantry	50	10	4
Captains	40		3
Lieutenants	26		2
Ensigns and Cornets	20		2
Surgeons	45	10	1
Mates	30	6	1
Serjeant majors and Quarter master			1
Serjeants	7		1
Senior musicians	6		11
Serjeants	6		1
Corporals	5		2
Privates	3		3
Musicians	4		11
Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates	8		
Matrons and nurses in the hospital	8		

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry W. De Sauffure, director,	Sal. 2000.
Joseph Richardson, assayer,	1500.
Henry Voight, chief coiner,	1500.
Robert Scott, engraver,	1200.
Dr. N. Way, treasurer,	1200.

The COINS of the United States, as established by Law, are,

GOLD COINS.

	Dolls.	Grains of fine gold.	Grains of standard do.
Eagles, value, each	10	{ 247 4-8 }	{ 270 }
Half Eagles,	5	{ 123 6-8 }	{ 135 }
Quarter Eagles,	2½	{ 61 7-8 }	{ 67 4-8 }

SILVER COINS.

	Grains of pure silver.	Grains of standard do.
Dollars, value 10 dimes,	371 4-16	416
Half Dollars, 5 dimes,	185 10-16	208
Quarter Dollars, 2½ dimes,	92 13-16 or,	104
Dimes, value 10 cents,	37 2-16	41 3-5
Half Dimes, 5 cents,	18 9-16	20 4-5

COPPER COINS.

Cents, value, each 1-100 doll.	} containing	{ 208 } grs. of
Half Cent, 1-200		
		{ 104 } copper

The following devices are to be engraven on the respective coins, viz. on one side of the man impresson emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and on the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, the figure of an eagle, with the inscription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: of the copper, an inscription expressing its denomination and value.

The denominations of money of account, as they are by law required to be used in the public offices, and in all judicial proceedings of the United States, are dollars (the dollar being the unit), dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths of a dollar.

The standard of the gold coins is established to be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and that of the silver coins, one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine

fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy; and the proportional value of gold to that of silver, coined agreeably to these standards, as fifteen to one.

For the time being, the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, are allowed to be legal tender in the payment of all debts and demands within the United States, at the several rates following, to wit, the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of actual weight thereof; and those of France and Spain, of their present standard at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain; the Spanish milled dollar, containing not less than seventeen penny-weights and seven grains, at one hundred cents, and in proportion for the parts thereof; and the crown of France, containing not less than eighteen penny-weights and seventeen grains, at one hundred and ten cents. Provided that no foreign coin, issued subsequent to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be tender, till samples thereof shall have been assayed at the mint, and found to be respectively agreeable to the several standards established by law.

But at the expiration of three years from the time when the coining of gold and silver shall commence at the mint, all foreign coins, excepting the Spanish milled dollar and the parts of the same, are to cease from being tender as aforesaid, till coined anew.

And from the completion of six calendar months, after cents and half cents to the amount of fifty thousand dollars shall have been coined and paid into the treasury, no copper coin, other than the aforesaid will be permitted to be offered in payments of any kind, on penalty of a fine of ten dollars, and forfeiture of the pieces so offered.

For different currencies, or rates, at which any one species of coin of the same value is reckoned in the denominations of account, have, perhaps from the first settlement of America, been, and still continue to be used in different parts of the union. In the New England States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode-Island and Connecticut; in Vermont, Virginia, and Kentucky, the dollar is reckoned at six shillings; in New York, and North Carolina, at eight shillings; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland,

Maryland, at seven shillings and sixpence; and in South Carolina, and Georgia, at four shillings and eight-pence.

Conceiving that in an extensive and commercial nation, the trade and intercourse of one extremity with another will frequently render it necessary to reduce the currency of the one to that of the other, we have framed the following

RULES for reducing the Currencies of the different States to a Par with each other; as also, for reducing the Money of Account of the United States to those Currencies, and vice versa, by Decimals.

1. To reduce New England, &c. to New-York and North-Carolina currency, to any given sum add its third part; and vice versa, subtract a fourth part.

2. To reduce New-England, &c. to New-Jersey, &c. currency, add to any given sum its fourth part; and vice versa, subtract a fifth part.

3. To reduce New-England, &c. to South-Carolina and Georgia currency, as 9 to 7; and vice versa, as 7 to 9, so is the one currency to the other.

4. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to New-Jersey, &c. currency, as 16 to 15; and vice versa, as 15 to 16, so is the one to the other.

5. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to South-Carolina and Georgia currency, as 12 to 7; and vice versa, as 7 to 12, so is the one to the other.

6. To reduce New-Jersey, &c. to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 45 to 28, and vice versa, as 28 to 45, so is the one to the other.

7. To reduce either of the above currencies to the money of account of the United States, let the inferior denominations, if any, in the given sum be annexed to the pounds in decimals, and divide, if the rate of the dollar be six shillings, by .3; if eight shillings, by .4; if seven shillings and six-pence, by .375; if four shillings and eight-pence, by .23; and pointing off the decimal according to rule, the figures to the left will be dollars, those to the right, decimals of a dollar, or dimes, cents and mills. And to reduce the money of account of the United States to either of the aforesaid currencies, multiply respectively by the decimals, by which, in the former case, it was directed to divide, and the product will be pounds and decimals of a pound.

TABLE shewing the number of Cents, and Decimals of Cents, (or Mills) in any Number of Shillings and Pence less than a Dollar, in the Currencies of the different States.

Shillings and pence.	N. England, Vermont Virginia, & Kentucky	New-York and North- Carolina.	New-Jersey, Pensylv Delaware, & Maryl.	South-Carolina and Georgia.
s. d.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
0 1	1,38	1,04	1,11	1,78
0 2	2,77	2,08	2,22	3,57
0 3	4,16	3,12	3,33	5,35
0 4	5,55	4,16	4,44	7,14
0 5	6,74	5,20	5,55	8,92
0 6	8,33	6,24	6,66	10,71
0 7	9,72	7,28	7,77	12,50
0 8	11,11	8,32	8,88	14,28
0 9	12,50	9,37	10,00	16,07
0 10	13,88	10,41	11,11	17,85
0 11	15,27	11,45	12,22	19,64
1 0	16,66	12,50	13,33	21,42
1 1	18,05	13,54	14,44	23,21
1 2	19,44	14,58	15,55	25,00
1 3	20,83	15,62	16,66	26,78
1 4	22,22	16,66	17,77	28,57
1 5	23,61	17,70	18,88	30,35
1 6	25,00	18,75	20,00	32,14
1 7	26,38	19,79	21,11	33,92
1 8	27,77	20,83	22,22	35,71
1 9	29,16	21,87	23,33	37,50
1 10	30,55	22,91	24,44	39,28
1 11	31,94	23,95	25,55	41,07
2 0	33,33	25,00	26,66	42,85
2 1	34,72	26,04	27,77	44,64
2 2	36,11	27,08	28,88	46,42
2 3	37,50	28,12	30,00	48,21
2 4	38,88	29,16	31,11	50,00

TABLE,

TABLE, &c. continued.

		N.E. &c.	N.Y. &c.	N.J. &c.	S.C. &c.
s	d.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
2	5	40,27	30,20	32,22	51,78
2	6	41,66	31,24	33,33	53,57
2	7	43,05	32,28	34,44	55,35
2	8	44,44	33,32	35,55	57,14
2	9	45,83	34,37	36,66	58,92
2	10	47,22	35,41	37,77	60,71
2	11	48,61	36,45	38,88	62,50
3	0	50,00	37,50	40,00	64,28
3	1	51,38	38,54	41,11	66,07
3	2	52,77	39,58	42,22	67,85
3	3	54,16	40,62	43,33	69,64
3	4	55,55	41,66	44,44	71,42
3	5	56,94	42,70	45,55	73,21
3	6	58,33	43,75	46,66	75,00
3	7	59,72	44,79	47,77	76,78
3	8	61,11	45,83	48,88	78,57
3	9	62,50	46,87	50,00	80,35
3	10	63,88	47,91	51,11	82,14
3	11	65,27	48,95	52,22	83,92
4	0	66,66	50,00	53,33	85,71
4	1	68,05	51,04	54,44	87,50
4	2	69,44	52,08	55,55	89,28
4	3	70,83	53,12	56,66	91,07
4	4	72,22	54,16	57,77	92,85
4	5	73,61	55,20	58,88	94,64
4	6	75,00	56,24	60,00	96,42
4	7	76,38	57,28	61,11	98,21
4	8	77,77	58,32	62,22	100,00
4	9	79,16	59,37	63,33	
4	10	80,55	60,41	64,44	
4	11	81,94	61,45	65,55	
5	0	83,33	62,50	66,66	
5	1	84,72	63,54	67,77	
5	2	86,11	64,58	68,88	
5	3	87,50	65,62	70,00	
5	4	88,88	66,66	71,11	
5	5	90,27	67,70	72,22	

TABLE, &c. continued.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
s.	d.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
5	6	91,66	68,75	73 33	
5	7	93,05	69,79	74,44	
5	8	94,44	70,83	75,55	
5	9	95,83	71,87	76,66	
5	10	97,22	72,91	77,77	
5	11	98,61	73,95	78,88	
6	0	100,00	75,00	80,00	
6	1	—	76,04	81,11	
6	2	—	77,08	82,22	
6	3	—	78,12	83,33	
6	4	—	79,16	84,44	
6	5	—	80,20	85,55	
6	6	—	81,24	86,66	
6	7	—	82,28	87,77	
6	8	—	83,32	88,88	
6	9	—	84,37	90,00	
6	10	—	85,41	91,11	
6	11	—	86,45	92,22	
7	0	—	87,50	93,33	
7	1	—	88,54	94,44	
7	2	—	89,58	95,55	
7	3	—	90,62	96,66	
7	4	—	91,66	97,77	
7	5	—	92,70	98,88	
7	6	—	93,75	100,00	
7	7	—	94,79		
7	8	—	95,83		
7	9	—	96,87		
7	10	—	97,91		
7	11	—	98,95		
8	0	—	100,00		

One Dollar	Cents.	is 100	One Crown	Cents.	is 110
One-half	—	50	One-half do.	—	55
One-quarter do.	—	25	One Pistareen	—	20
One-eighth do.	—	12 1-2	One-half do.	—	10
One-sixteenth do.	—	6 1-4			

TABLE shewing the Value of Dollars, from 1, to 10,000
in the Currencies of the different States.

Dollars.	N. England, Vermont Virginia, & Kentucky.		New-York & North- Carolina.		N. Jersey, Pennsylv. Delaware, & Maryl.			South-Carolina and Georgia.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	0	8	0	7	6	0	4	8
2	0	12	0	16	0	15	0	0	9	4
3	0	18	1	4	1	2	6	0	14	0
4	1	4	1	12	1	10	0	0	18	8
5	1	10	2	0	1	17	6	1	3	4
6	1	16	2	8	2	5	0	1	8	0
7	2	2	2	16	2	12	6	1	12	8
8	2	8	3	4	3	0	0	1	17	4
9	2	14	3	12	3	7	6	2	2	0
10	3	0	4	0	3	15	0	2	6	8
11	3	6	4	8	4	2	6	2	11	4
12	3	12	4	16	4	10	0	2	16	0
13	3	18	5	4	4	17	6	3	0	8
14	4	4	5	12	5	5	0	3	5	4
15	4	10	6	0	5	12	6	3	10	0
16	4	16	6	8	6	0	0	3	14	8
17	5	2	6	16	6	7	6	3	19	4
18	5	8	7	4	6	15	0	4	4	0
19	5	14	7	12	7	2	6	4	8	8
20	6	0	8	0	7	10	0	4	13	4
21	6	6	8	8	7	7	6	4	18	0
22	6	12	8	16	8	5	0	5	2	8
23	6	18	9	4	8	12	6	5	7	4
24	7	4	9	12	9	0	0	5	12	0
25	7	10	10	0	9	7	6	5	16	8
26	7	16	10	8	9	15	0	6	1	4
27	8	2	10	16	10	2	6	6	6	0
28	8	8	11	4	10	10	0	6	10	8
29	8	14	11	12	10	17	6	6	15	4
30	9	0	12	0	11	5	0	7	0	0

TABLE, &c. continued.

Dol.	N.E. &c.		N.Y. &c.		N.J. &c.			S.C. &c.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
31	9	6	12	8	11	12	6	7	4	8
32	9	12	12	16	12	0	0	7	9	4
33	9	18	13	4	12	7	6	7	14	0
34	10	4	13	12	12	15	0	7	18	8
35	10	10	14	0	13	2	6	8	3	4
36	10	16	14	8	13	10	0	8	8	0
37	11	2	14	16	13	17	6	8	12	8
38	11	8	15	4	14	5	0	8	17	4
39	11	14	15	12	14	12	6	9	2	0
40	12	0	16	0	15	0	0	9	6	8
41	12	6	16	8	15	7	6	9	11	4
42	12	12	16	16	15	15	0	9	16	0
43	12	18	17	4	16	2	6	10	0	8
44	13	4	17	12	16	0	0	10	5	4
45	13	10	18	0	16	17	6	10	10	0
46	13	16	18	8	17	5	0	10	14	8
47	14	2	18	16	17	12	6	10	19	4
48	14	8	19	4	18	0	0	11	4	0
49	14	14	19	12	18	7	6	11	8	8
50	15	0	20	0	18	15	0	11	13	4
60	18	0	24	0	22	10	0	14	0	0
70	21	0	28	0	26	5	0	16	6	8
80	24	0	32	0	30	0	0	18	13	4
90	27	0	36	0	33	15	0	21	0	0
100	30	0	40	0	37	10	0	23	6	8
200	60	0	80	0	75	0	0	46	13	4
300	90	0	120	0	112	0	0	70	0	0
400	120	0	160	0	150	0	0	93	6	8
500	150	0	200	0	187	10	0	116	13	4
900	270	0	360	0	337	10	0	210	0	0
1,000	300	0	400	0	375	0	0	233	6	8
2,000	600	0	800	0	750	0	0	466	13	4
3,000	900	0	1,200	0	1,125	0	0	700	0	0
4,000	1,200	0	1,600	0	1,500	0	0	933	6	8
5,000	1,500	0	2,000	0	1,875	0	0	1,166	13	4
9,000	2,700	0	3,600	0	3,375	0	0	2,100	0	0
10,000	3,000	0	4,000	0	3,750	0	0	2,333	6	8

POST.

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Habersham, of Georgia, post-master-gen. 2400 dollars.

Robert Patton, post-master.

Charles Burrall, assistant, - 1200 dollars.

Abraham Bradley, Gustavus F. Goetz, clerks.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Single letters conveyed by land, for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, 6 cents.

Over thirty miles, and not exceeding sixty 8

60	-	-	100	10
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100	-	-	150	12 1-2
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150	-	-	200	15
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200	-	-	250	17
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250	-	-	300	20
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350	-	-	400	22
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450	-	-		25
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Double letters are double, and triple letters, triple of these rates: A packet of the weight of one ounce avoirdupoise at the rate of four single letters, and in like proportion for one of a greater weight: And newspapers (except from one printer to another, they being allowed to send one paper free to each of their correspondents) for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles one cent, and for any greater distance, one cent and a half, each.

Single letters passing by sea (either to and from the United States, or from one port to another within the same) in packet boats or vessels which are the property of the United States, or provided by them, eight cents each; double letters, sixteen; and triple letters, twenty-four: And all letters or packets conveyed in any private ship or vessel, (whether brought into, or carried from one port to another within the United States), four cents each, with the addition of legal postage, if destined to any other than the place where such ship or vessel may arrive.

All letters and packets to or from the President or Vice-President of the United States are to be free of postage; as also all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of Congress, the secretary of the senate or clerk of the house of representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and

and twenty days after it; all letters to or from the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller, the auditor, and register, the commissioner of the revenue, and treasurer, the secretary of state, the secretary at war, the post-master general and his assistant. But no person authorised to frank letters, may frank any except his own, and any letter enclosed to either of the above mentioned persons, and directed to some other person, is required to be again put into the post-office, and charged with the usual postage. Public letters or packets from the treasury department, may however be franked by either the heads of the department.

A List of the Post-Towns in the United States, with their Distances, as established by the Post master general.

Main line from Wiscasset to
Sunbury.

	Wiscasset to	miles.			
Maine.	Bath	13	New-Jersey.	Newark	9 438
	Brunswick	12 25		Elizabethtown	6 444
	N. Yarmouth	15 40		Bridgetown	6 450
	Portland	15 55		Woodbridge	4 454
	Biddeford	14 69		New Brunswick	10 464
	Wells	14 83		Princeton	18 482
Massachusetts.	York	16 99	Del. Penn.	Trenton	12 494
	Portsmouth N.H.	12 111		Bristol	10 504
	Newbury Port	22 133		Philadelphia	20 524
	Ipswich	12 145		Chester	15 539
	Beverly	10 155		Wilmington	13 552
	Salem	2 157		Christianabridge	11 563
N. Y. Connecticut.	Lyn	6 163	Maryland.	Elkton	10 573
	Boston	13 176		Charleston	10 583
	Worcester	48 224		Havre de Grace	6 589
	Springfield	49 273		Harford	12 601
	Hartford	28 301		Baltimore	25 616
	Middletown	14 315		Bladenburgh	38 664
N. Y. Connecticut.	Newhaven	26 341	Virginia.	Georgetown	8 672
	Stratford	14 355		Alexandria	8 680
	Fairfield	8 363		Colchester	16 696
	Norwalk	12 375		Dumfries	12 708
	Stamford	10 385		Fredericksburgh	25 733
	Kingsbridge	30 415		Bowling Green	22 755
	New York	14 429		Hanov. court h.	25 780
				Brought	

N. Carol. Virg.	Brought forward,		780	Cheraw c. h. or		
	{ Richmond	22	802		{ Greenville	75 1124
	{ Petersburg	25	827		{ Camden	55 1179
	{ Halifax	75	902		{ Columbia	35 1214
	{ Tarrburgh	37	939		{ Cambridge	80 1294
	{ Smithfield	60	999		{ Augusta	50 1344
	{ Fayetteville	50	1049	Georg.	{ Savannah	120 1464
					{ Sunbury	49 1513

CROSS POSTS.

N. Hamp.	Portsmouth to Hanover.				Connect.	Stonington				5	45
	{	Portsmouth to					{	New London		14	59
		Exeter		12		15		Saybrook		18	77
		Concord		40		55		Guilford		18	95
		Hanover		60		115		New Haven		18	113
Providence to Worcester										40	
Massa.	Salem to Gloucester.				Ver. Massa.	Springfield to Hanover.					
	{	Salem to Mar-					{	Springfield to			
		blehead		4		4		Northampton		20	20
Massa.	{	Gloucester		12	16	{	Greenfield		21	41	
		Boston to Nantucket.					Battleboro'		20	61	
		Boston to Taun-					Westminster		18	72	
		ton		36	36		N. H. Charleston		12	91	
{	New Bedford		27	63	{	Ver. Windsor		19	110		
	Nantucket		50	113		N. H. Hanover		20	130		
Massa.	Boston to Barnstable.				Massa.	Springfield to Kinderhook.					
	{	Boston to Ply-					{	Springfield to			
		mouth		41		41		Stockbridge		44	44
{	Barnstable		30	71	{	N. Y. Kinderhook			69		
	Boston to New Port.					Connect.	Hartford to New London.				
{	Boston to Taun-				{		Hartford to				
	ton		36	36			Middletown		14	14	
	Warren		21	57			New London		41	55	
	Bristol		6	63		New York by Litchfield to Hartford.					
{	Newport		21	75	Connect.	New York to					
	New Port to New Haven.					Ridgefield		6	60		
{	Newport to					{	Danbury		10	73	
	Westerly		40	40			New Milford		13	83	

CON. { Litchfield 20 103
Hartford 32 123

New York to Burlington and Montreal.

New York to
Kingsbridge 15 15
Peekskill 35 50
Fishkill 20 70
Poughkeepsie 14 84
Rhinebeck 17 101
Red Hook 8 109
Clermont 6 115
Hudson 16 130
Kinderhook 14 145
Albany 20 165
Lansingburg 9 174
Bennington 28 202
Manchester 21 224
Rutland 35 259
Vergennes 44 303
Burlington 22 326
Montreal (Canada)

Albany to Connajoharie.

New York { Albany to
Schenectady 6 16
Connajoharie 36 52
German Flats
Whitestown

Hudson to the Painted Post.

New York { Hudson to Cat-
kill 6 6
Harpersfield 5 58
Oulient 36 94
Chenango 50 44
Union 9 153
Oswego 2 160
Pirstown 45 05
Painted Post 19 220

Woodbridge, N J. 3 Amboy

Elizabethtown to Suffex Court House.

New Jersey { Elizabethtown
to Morristown 18 8
Rockaway
Booneton
Suffex court h. 50

Philadelphia to Bridgetown, West New Jersey.

New Jersey { Philadelphia to
Woodbury 9 9
Woodstown
Sweedborough
Salem 36
Bridgetown, w. J. 18 54

Philadelphia, by Goshen, to Rhinebeck.

N. J. Pennl. { Philadelphia to
Bethlehem 53 53
Easton 12 55
Hope 18 83
Suffex Court h. 17 100
Warwick 29 129
Goshen 12 141
Wardsbridge 10 151
Shawangunk 10 61
New Paltz 12 173
Kingston 14 87
Rhinebeck 6 193

Bethlehem to Wilkesburre 67

Philadelphia to Carlisle.

Philadelphia to
Pottsgrove 36 36
Reading 20 56
Lebanon 28 84
Harrisburg 25 109
Carlisle 17 126

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia to Niagara.

N. York. Penns.	Philad. to Reading	66	
	Northumberl.	70	126
	Lycoming	40	166
	Painted Post	66	232
	Bath	18	250
	Williamsburg	40	290
	Niagara	80	370

Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia to Lancaster	66	66
	Yorktown	23	89
	Carlisle	31	120
	Shippensburg	21	141
	Chambersburg	11	152
	Strasburg		
	Bedford		210
	Greensburg	67	277
	Pittsburg	33	310

Philadelphia to Norfolk.

Delaware.	Philadel. to Wilmington, Del.	28	28
	Cantwellsbridge	23	51
	Duck cr. C. Ro.	12	63
	Frederica	12	75
	Milford	7	82
	Clowes	12	94
	Dagsborough	27	121
	Snowhill	31	152
	Hornstown	16	168
	Drummond or Accomac c. h.	26	194
Maryland.	Bellhaven	20	214
	Northampt. c. h.	20	234
	Norfolk	43	277

Philadelphia to Snowhill.

Maryland.	Philadelphia to Wilmingt. D.	28	28
	Warwick	5	53
	Georgetown		
	cross Roads	9	62
	Chestertown	16	78
	Chester Mills	15	93

Maryland.	Brought forward		93
	Easton	22	115
	Vienna	28	143
	Salisbury	15	158
	Snowhill	19	177

Baltimore to Leonardstown.

Maryland.	Baltimore to Annapolis	30	30
	Up. Marlboro'	21	51
	Piscatawa	16	67
	Port Tobacco	16	83
	Newport	11	94
	Chaptico	8	102
	Leonardstown	11	113

Baltimore to Chambersburg.

Maryland.	Baltimore to Frederickstown	52	52
	Sharpsburg	24	76
	Hagerstown	14	90
	Chambersburg, p.	21	111

Alexandria to Staunton.

Virginia.	Alexandria to Leesburg	46	46
	Shepherdstown	32	78
	Martinsburg	10	88
	Winchester	22	110
	Stevensburg	8	118
	Strasburg	10	128
	Woodstock	12	140
	Rockingham	33	173
	Staunton	37	210

Fredericksburg by Kinsale to Urbanna.

Virginia.	Fredericksburg to Leedstown	40	40
	Westmoreland	14	54
	Kinsale	20	74
	Northumberland	15	89
	Urbanna	30	119

Frede-

Fredericksburg to Urbanna.

Virginia.	Fredericksburg to		
	Port Royal	20	20
	Tappahannock	30	50
	Urbanna	28	78

Halifax to Plymouth.

N. Carol.	Halifax to		
	Bluntsville	30	30
	Williamston	25	55
	Plymouth	24	79

Richmond to Portsmouth.

Virginia.	Richmond to		
	William sburg	68	68
	Yorktown	12	80
	Hampton	18	98
	Norfolk	18	116
	Portsmouth	1	117

Halifax to Salisbury.

North Carolina.	Halifax to		
	Warrenton	35	35
	William sboro'	18	53
	Hillsboro'	48	101
	Guilford c. h.	50	151
	Salem	25	176
	Salisbury	35	211

Richmond to Danville.

Virginia.	Richmond to		
	Columbia	46	46
	Charlottesville	40	86
	Staunton	40	126
	Lexington	33	159
	Fincaſtle	40	199
	Montgomery c. h.	55	254
	Withe c. houſe	47	301
	Abingdon	56	357
	S. Weſt. Territory		
	Hawkins c. h.	66	423
	Kentucky.		
	Danville	201	624

Edenton to Indiantown.

N. Carolina.	Edenton to		
	Hertford	16	16
	Nixonton	12	28
	Sawyers ferry	15	43
	Indiantown	11	54

Fayetteville to Wilmington.

N. Car.	Fayetteville to		
	Elizabethtown	36	36
	Wilmington	47	83

Petersburg to Portsmouth.

Virginia.	Petersburg to		
	Cabbin point	26	26
	Smithfield	37	63
	Suffolk	22	85
	Portsmouth	28	113

Camden to Sunbury.

Geo. S. Carolina.	Camden to		
	Statesburg	20	20
	Charleston	100	120
	Jacksonboro'	36	156
	Coofawhatchie	36	192
	Savannah	47	239
	Sunbury	49	288

Petersburg to Wilmington.

N. Carolina. Virg.	Petersburg to		
	Suffolk	85	85
	Edenton	54	139
	Plymouth	23	162
	Washington	38	200
	Newbern	38	238
	Wilmington	93	331

Georgia.	Augusta to		
	Washington	50	50
	Greensboro'	28	78
	Georgetown	32	110
	Augusta	40	150

TABLE

TABLE shewing the Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal Towns in the United States and their Vicinity; the Longitude being reckoned from Philadelphia.

Towns,	Latitude.	Longitude.
Albany - - -	42° 39' N.	1° 39' E.
Alexandria - -	38 45	2 01 W.
Annapolis - - -	39 03	1 31 W.
Augusta - - -	33 39	7 00 W.
Baltimore - - -	39 21	1 39 W.
Bennington - -	42 42	1 59 E.
Bethlehem (Pennsylvania)	40 37	0 05 W.
Boston - - -	42 23	4 05 E.
Burlington (New-Jersey)	40 08	0 09 E.
Charleston (South-Carolina)	32 35	4 03 W.
Dover (Delaware) -	39 10	0 25 W.
Edenton (North-Carolina)	36 04	1 51 W.
Halifax (Nova-Scotia) -	44 40	11 54 E.
Hartford - - -	41 50	2 19 E.
Hanover (New-Hampshire)	43 35	2 39 E.
Hudson (City) - -	42 05	1 23 E.
Lexington (Kentucky) -	38 25	10 00 W.
Montreal - - -	45 35	1 58 E.
Mount Vernon - - -	38 40	2 11 W.
Marietta (Western-Territory)	39 34	6 31 W.
New-Haven - - -	41 19	2 09 E.
New-York - - -	40 40	1 09 E.
Newport (Rhode-Island) -	41 35	4 03 E.
Norfolk (Virginia) - -	36 55	1 20 W.
Plymouth (Massachusetts)	41 48	4 44 E.
Portsmouth (New Hamp.)	43 05	4 26 E.
Portland - - -	43 43	
Providence - - -	41 50	3 48 E.
Philadelphia - - -	39 56	0 00
Quebec - - -	46 55	5 21 E.
Richmond - - -	37 40	2 41 W.
St. Augustine - -	29 45	6 03 W.
Salem (Massachusetts) -	42 35	4 17 E.
Savannah - - -	31 55	5 11 W.
Trenton (New-Jersey) -	40 15	0 06 E.
Williamsburg - - -	37 12	1 39 W.
Washington (Federal City)	38 53	2 00 W.
Worcester (Massachusetts)	42 23	3 25 E.

BANKS.

Bank of the United States.

This was incorporated by act of Congress on the 25th of February 1791; and the subscribers are to continue a corporation till the 4th of March 1811. It is under the management of a president and twenty-four directors.—The directors are elected on the 1st Monday in January annually; and at their first meeting thereafter they elect, from their own number, one to preside. Only three fourths of the existing members, exclusive of the president, may, at any election, be re-chosen.

The amount of capital is 10,000,000 dollars; the number of shares, 25,000; and the amount of property, which the corporation may, at any time, possess, 15,000,000 dollars, including the capital.

Besides the principal bank at Philadelphia, there are four branches, established for the purposes of discount and deposit. These are at Boston, New-York, Charleston (S. C.), and Baltimore.

The bank is open for business every day in the year, except Sundays, the fourth of July and Christmas. Bills and notes for discount must be presented on Mondays and Thursdays. On Tuesdays and Fridays they are laid before the directors; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays the discount is settled and made known.

Discounts are made for a term not exceeding sixty days, with the allowance of three days grace; and on personal security only—Payments must be examined at the bank, and no suggestion of errors will be afterwards attended to.

Directors.

Thomas Willing, president.

Joseph Ball,
Robert Smith,
Matthew M'Cannel,
Joseph Anthony,
John M. Nesbitt,
Samuel Breck,
Jeremiah Parker,
Isaac Wharton,
James C. Fisher,
Thomas Ewing,
N. Hoffman,
W. Bayard,
G. Scriba,

William Bingham,
Jacob Downing,
Archibald M^cCall,
Matthew Clarkson,
John Lawrence,
Richard Harrison,
Matthew Clarkson,
Abijah Hammond,
Henry Nichols, Maryland.
John Perot,
Elias Boudinot,
James Cox.

George

George Simpson, cashier.

William Davidson, 1st, Charles Taylor, 2d, tellers; William M. Lawrence, 1st, Jonathan Smith, junr. 2d, Edward Stow, 3d, book-keepers; Samuel Fenno, discount clerk; Thomas Smith, assistant discount clerk; David Mandeville, transfer clerk; James Cottringer, runner; Gustavus Risberg, Charles Davies, assistant clerks.

Capitals of the Banks in the State of New-York.

Bank of New-York,	950,000 dollars.
Bank of Albany,	240,000
Bank of Columbia,	160,000

Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston,	{ Thomas Russel, president. Peter Roe Dalton, cashier.
Office, &c. at New-York,	{ Philip Livingston, president. Jonathan Burrall, cashier.
Office, &c. at Charleston,	{ Daniel de Saussure, president. Josiah Smith, cashier.
Office, &c. at Baltimore,	{ George Gale, president. David Harris, cashier.

Bank of North America.

The bank of North America is under the management of a president and eleven directors, who are elected on the second Monday in January annually.

The bank is open on the same days as the bank of the United States, except the first of January and Good Friday. Discount days are Mondays and Thursdays. Bills and notes, which become due on days when the bank is shut, are paid on the preceding days. And those, which are not paid on the day when they become due, are protested on the evening of the same day. Errors are not corrected unless suggested at the bank at the time of their being committed.

Directors.

John Nixon, president,	William Smith,
Mordecai Lewis,	George Latimer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,	John Morton,
Josiah Hewes,	Miers Fisher,
Joseph Swift,	Benjamin Fuller,
Robert Wain,	Richard Rundle.

Richard Wells, cashier; William Gibbon, William Kin-
near, tellers; George Williams, Joseph James, John Wat-
ton, book-keepers; George Steel, runner.

Besides the preceding, there are several banks established
in different states: These will be more particularly men-
tioned under the respective states to which they belong;
being only named here in order to exhibit, as far as possible,
the amount of bank property in the United States.

Names.	Places where.	Amount of Capit.
Bank of N. Hampsh	Portsmouth	60,000 dolls.
Massachusetts Bank	Boston	400,000
Union Bank	Boston	200,000
Essex Bank	Salem	
Providence Bank	Providence	
Hartford Bank	Hartford	100,000
Union Bank	New London	100,000
Bank of New York	New York	950,000
Bank of Columbia	Hudson	160,000
Bank of Albany	Albany	240,000
Bank of Pennsylv	Philadelph	2,000,000
Bank of Maryland	Baltimore	300,000

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia,
for promoting Useful Knowledge.

This society was formed in January 1769, by the union
of two literary societies then existing in Philadelphia;
and were, by a charter under the authority of the state of
Pennsylvania, granted March 15th, 1780, created a body
corporate and politic, with such powers, privileges, and
immunities, as are necessary for answering the valuable
purposes for which it was instituted.

The number of members is not limited.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennsylvania, is patron,
ex officio.

Officers elected on the 3d of January 1794.

President, David Rittenhouse, L. L. D.

Vice

Vice-Presidents.

Thomas Jefferson, B. L. D. William Smith, D. D.
John Ewing, D. D.

Secretaries.

Nicholas Collin, D. D. Samuel Magaw, D. D.
William Barton, Robert Patterson, A. M.
Treasurer, John Vaughan.

Curators.

Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. Casper Wistar, M. D.
Charles W. Peale,

Counsellors for three years.

John Andrews, D. D. Samuel P. Griffiths, M. D.
James Davidson, A. M. Jonathan Williams.
Andrew Ellicot,

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated by
the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 4, 1785.

It is declared in the act, that the design of the institution is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities and natural history of America; and to determine the uses to which its various natural productions may be applied: also to promote medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments, astronomical, meteorological, and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures, commerce, and the cultivation of every science that may promote the advancement of a people in freedom and virtue. There are never to be more than two hundred members, nor less than forty. The society has four stated annual meetings.

John Adams, L. L. D. president.

The Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. & L. L. D. vice-president.

Counsellors.

Robert Treat Paine,	Richard Cranch;
John Lowell, L. L. D.	Benjamin Lincoln,
Loammi Baldwin,	John Warren, M. D.
Caleb Garrett,	Francis Dana, L. L. D.
Cotton Tufts, M. D.	Rev. Jer. Belknap, D. D.

Rev. John Clark, D. D. recording secretary.

Eliphalet Pearson, corresponding secretary.

Ebenezer Storer, treasurer.

Charles Bulfinch, vice treasurer.

Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. librarian and keeper of the cabinet.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY,

At Paterfon, New-Jersey.

Directors.

Nicholas Law, governor.

Elisba Boudinot, deputy governor.

Richard Harrifon,

Matthias Williamfon,

James Watfon;

Samuel W. Stockton,

Abijah Hammond,

James Rickers,

William Denning,

John N. Cumming,

Joseph Hardy,

Lewis Dunham.

George Scriba,

TIMES and PLACES of holding the COURTS of the UNITED STATES, as established by Law.

Supreme Court.

At the feat of government on the first Mondays in February and August.

Circuit Courts.

Eastern Circuit.

In New-Hampshire district, at Portsmouth, on the twenty-second day of May; and at Exeter, on the twenty-fourth day of October.

In Vermont—at Windsor and Bennington alternately, on the twelfth day of May; being at Windsor in May 1793.

In Massachusetts—at Boston, on the seventh day of June, and twelfth of October.

In Rhode-Island—at Newport, on the nineteenth day of June; and at Providence, on the seventh of November.

In Connecticut—at Newhaven, on the twenty-fifth day of April; and at Hartford on the twenty-fifth of September.

In New-York—at New-York, on the fifth days of April and September.

Middle Circuit.

In New-Jersey—at Trenton, on the second days of April and October.

In Pennsylvania—at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of April; and at York-Town, on the eleventh of October.

In Delaware—at New-Castle, on the second Monday in June; and at Dover, on the twenty-seventh of October.

In Maryland—at Annapolis, on the seventh day of May; and at Easton, on the seventh of November.

In Virginia—at Richmond, on the twenty-second days of May and November.

Southern Circuit.

In North-Carolina—at Wake Court-house, or at Raleigh, on the first day of June, and thirtieth of November.

In South-Carolina—at Columbia, on the twelfth day of May; and at Charleston, on the twenty-fifth of October.

In Georgia—at Savannah, on the twenty-fifth day of April; and at Augusta, on the eighth of November.

But when any of the above limited days happen on Sunday, the Monday following is the commencement of the court.

District Court.

In Maine district—at Portland, on the first Tuesday in June, and first in December, and at Pownalborough, on the first in March and September.

In New-Hampshire—at Portsmouth, on the third Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, on the third in June and December.

In Vermont—at Windsor, on the first Mondays in February and August; and at Rutland, on the first in May and November.

In Massachusetts—at Salem, on the first Tuesday in March and second in September, and at Boston, on the fourth Tuesday in June and the first in December.

In Rhode-Island—at Newport, on the first Mondays in February and August; and at Providence, on the first in May and November.

In Connecticut—at New-Haven, on the third Tuesdays in February and August; and at Hartford, on the third in May and November.

In New-York—at the city of New-York, on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November.

In New-Jersey—at Burlington, on the first Tuesdays in February and August; and at New-Brunswick, on the first in May and November.

In Pennsylvania—at Philadelphia, on the third Monday in February, May, August, and November.

In Delaware—at Dover, on the fourth Tuesdays in February and August; and at New-Castle, on the fourth in May and November.

In Maryland—at Easton, on the first Tuesdays in March and September; and at Baltimore, on the first in June and December.

In Virginia—at Williamsburgh, on the third Tuesdays in March and September; and at Richmond, on the third in June and December.

In Kentucky—at Frankfort on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December.

In North-Carolina—at Newbern, Wilmington, and Edenton, in rotation, on the first-Mondays in January, April, July, and October, beginning at Newbern in July 1792.

In South-Carolina—at Charleston, on the third Mondays in March and September, the first in July, and second in December.

In Georgia—at Augusta, on the second Tuesday in March; and at Savannah, on the second in February, May, and August.

The above has been carefully collated and compared with the several acts of Congress, establishing the times and places of holding the respective courts, and the Public may be assured of its accuracy.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

THE Western Territory, as already hinted, consists of two parts, viz. the territory North-west, and the territory South, of the river Ohio. Over each of which, as being comprised within the limits of the United States, Congress exercises jurisdiction. And though neither being organized with the full powers and authorities of independent states, is intitled to a complete representation in the national legislature, still the laws of the Union are of force as they respect them.

By an ordinance* of Congress, of the 13th of July 1787, and by several statutes since the establishment of the present federal constitution, each territory, for the purposes of temporary government, forms a district, and has a governor, secretary, and three judges. The governor holds his office, subject to removal, three years; the secretary, four; the judges during good behaviour. They are appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, and are required, as also the members of the legislative council, when there shall be a legislature, to take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The governor of either district must have a freehold in a thousand acres of land, and reside therein. He is, ex officio, superintendant of Indian affairs, and commander in chief of the militia within his district; may appoint all military, except general officers; and, for the time being, all subordinate magistrates and civil officers necessary for the preservation of peace and good order. And when there shall be formed a general assembly, he is to compose a branch of the legislature, to have a negative on the laws, and a power of convening and adjourning the other branches. In case of vacancy, by death, removal, resignation or necessary absence in the office of governor, the secretary supplies his place during the vacancy. He also must reside in the district for which he is appointed,

* This ordinance was entered into for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio; but, by an act of Congress, of the 26th of May 1790, it is declared, that the territory south of the Ohio shall also be a district, and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the ordinances.

and

and be seised of a freehold therein of five hundred acres of land. He must preserve the laws and acts of the legislature, public records and the official proceedings of the governor; and transmit such acts and proceedings once in six months to the president of the United States. The judges in like manner must reside in their respective districts, and have severally freeholds in five hundred acres of land therein: but a majority of them is not requisite to form a bench, any one having power, in the absence of his associates, to hold a court. The governors and judges are required to adopt such laws, criminal and civil, of the original states, as are most apposite to their respective districts; which laws, when so adopted, must be reported to congress, and if not disapproved by them, they have a binding efficacy in all parts of the said districts; subject, however, to be repealed by the governor and judges, if found to be inconvenient, or to be altered by a future legislature.

Whenever it shall happen that there are in either territory five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, a legislature is to be formed, consisting of the governor, a house of representatives, and a legislative council. The representatives are to be chosen by the people, and appointed in such manner, that there may be one to every five hundred free males, till they amount to twenty-five; after which their number and proportion to be regulated by the legislature. They are to be chosen for two years, and vacancies to be supplied by new elections.

The legislative council is to consist of five members, to be nominated by the house of representatives of the district, and appointed by the president and senate of the United States; double the number to be appointed being returned to the president in such nomination. They are to continue in office five years unless sooner removed. Three to form a quorum. The qualifications of a representative are, having been three years a citizen of one of the United States, or having resided three years in the district for which he is chosen, being seised in fee simple of two hundred acres of land, and being resident in such district; of a member of the legislative council, a freehold in five hundred acres of land and residence in the district; and of electors of representatives, a freehold in fifty acres of land and two years residence in the district, or a like freehold and having been a citizen of one of the states.

The

The legislatures thus organized, are to be vested with the ordinary powers of legislation; but no bill may be passed repugnant to the principles and articles of the aforesaid ordinance, nor without the concurrence of the three branches. They may by joint ballot appoint delegates to congress, who are to have a seat, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

It is also declared in the said ordinance, that the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors, dying intestate, shall descend in equal portions to their children, and the descendants of deceased children; such descendants taking in equal parts, the share of their deceased ancestor; that where there are no lineal heirs, the next of kin in equal degree, shall inherit equally; that, among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have equal parts among them of their parents share; that there be no distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; and that the right of dower be, in all cases, saved to the widow of the intestate. That the above law, relative to descents, shall be in force till altered by the legislatures of the districts; and that, till laws be adopted by the governors and judges, estates may be devised and bequeathed by wills in writing; and real estates conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale.—Then follows a general recognition of rights similar to what is recognised in the Constitution of the United States. Wherein are reserved to the people the privileges of being free from molestation on account of religion; of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; of bail, except in capital cases; and of being secure in their liberties and property; and wherein are prohibited, immoderate fines and cruel punishments; the application of private property or service to public use without just compensation, laws invalidating private contracts, and slavery except in the punishment of crimes.

It is also further declared that the means of education shall be encouraged. That the utmost good faith shall be observed towards the Indians; that their lands and property shall not be taken from them without their consent, or invaded, unless by just wars, authorised by congress; but that laws shall be made to prevent wrongs from being done them, and to preserve peace and friendship with them. That the said territory shall for ever remain a part of

of the United States, subject to the laws and government of the same, and chargeable with a due proportion of the national debts and expenditures, levied by the respective legislatures thereof. That those legislatures shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by congress, or any regulation by them made for securing the titles of bona fide purchasers.—That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, nor shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident. That the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways for ever, free both to the inhabitants of the territory, and to the citizens of the United States, without tax, impost, or duty. And finally, that there shall be formed in said territory a number of states, which at a future period, when the population shall be sufficiently increased, are to establish for themselves permanent constitutions and states governments of republican forms, and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states.

It is understood, that the governor in the Southern Territory has issued his proclamation for forming a legislature agreeably to the preceding ordinance.

TERRITORY NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, in the Northern department. (Salary 2000 dollars.)

Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Salary, 750 dollars.

John Cleves Symmes,

George Turner,

Rufus Putnam,

} judges. Salary, 800 dollars, each.

TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, in the Southern department.

Daniel Smith, Secretary.

Daniel Campbell,

John M'Nairy,

Joseph Anderson,

} Judges.

Salaries are respectively the same as in the North-western
Territory. STATES

State Governments.

NEW - HAMPSHIRE.

Length, 168 miles; breadth, 60; counties, 5; townships, 191, and 23 locations; inhabitants, 141,885.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE supreme executive authority is vested in a governor and council of five members: The legislative power in a senate and house of representatives, who constitute what is called, in the language of the constitution of this state, the "General Court." The judiciary is composed of two courts; the superior and common pleas. The superior court consists of a chief justice and three associate justices: and the common pleas, of four justices—all of whom receive their appointments from the governor and council, and retain them *dum bene se gerentibus*. Justices of the peace derive their authority from the same source, and hold their commission for the term of seven years.

The judiciary officers alone excepted, the election of all is annual, by the freemen assembled in their respective town meetings. The general election is on the first Wednesday in June; but held at no stated place.

The general tenor of the constitution of this state is not materially variant from that of the constitution of Massachusetts, which will hereafter meet a more particular discussion.

OFFICERS

Of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

Governor, JOHN T. GILMAN, salary 3000.

I

Council.

Council.

His excellency the Governor, President.

Phillips White, Lemuel Holmes,
Ebenezer Smith, jun. Jonathan Freeman,
Robert Wallace,

Abiel Foster, president of the Senate.

Nathaniel Peabody, speaker of the H. of Representatives.

Joseph Pearson, secretary of the state, and clerk of the
House of Representatives.

Oliver Peabody, treasurer.

J U D I C I A R Y.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John Pickering, chief justice.

John Dudley, }
Simeon Olcott, } Justices.
Timothy Farrar, }

Joshua Atherton, attorney-general.

Nathaniel Adams, clerk—his office kept at Portsmouth.

COMMON PLEAS.

County of Rockingham.

Timothy Walker, }
John Calef, } Justices.
William Parker, }
Thomas Bartlett, }

Noah Emery, clerk—his office kept at Exeter.

George Reid, sheriff.

The superior court sits in this county at Portsmouth on
the last Tuesday in April; and at Exeter, the third in
September.

The common pleas court, at Portsmouth, the first
Tuesday in February, and fourth in May; and at Exeter,
the second in August and first in November.

County of Strafford.

John Plumer, }
Thomas Cogswell, } Justices.
Ebenezer Thompson, }
Joseph Pierce, }

Benjamin Thompson, clerk—his office kept at Durham.

Theophilus Dame, sheriff.

The

The superior court sits on the second Tuesdays of April, and first Tuesday in September, at Dover; and the common pleas court, the third in February, at Dover; the third in June at Moultonboro'; and the third in August and November at Gilmantown.

County of Hillsborough.

James Underwood,
Francis Blood,
Jeremiah Page,
Ebenczer Webster,
Robert Fletcher, clerk—his office kept at Amherst.
Moses Keeley, sheriff.

} Justices.

Superior court, at Amherst, the second Tuesday in May, and first in October.

Common pleas, at Amherst, the second Tuesdays in March, June, and December, and first in September.

County of Cheshire.

Francis Smith,
Sanford Kingsbury,
Nathaniel S. Prentice,
Lemuel Holmes,
Thomas Sparhawk, clerk—his office kept at Walpole.
Samuel Hunt, sheriff.

} Justices.

Superior court, at Charleston, the third Tuesday in May, and at Keene, the second in October.

Common pleas, at Keene, the third in March and June, and at Charleston, the fourth in September and third in December.

County of Grafton.

Samuel Emerson,
Bezaleel Woodward,
Ezekiel Woodward,
Samuel Ladd,
George Williamfon Livermore, clerk—his office kept at Holderness.
David Webster, sheriff.

} Justices.

Superior court, at Plymouth, the fourth Tuesday in May; and at Haverhill, the third in October.

Common pleas, at Plymouth, the first Tuesdays in September and December; and at Haverhill, the first in March and June.

I a

MILITIA.

M I L I T I A.

The Governor, captain general,
Michael M'Clary, adjutant general,
Major generals.

Nathaniel Peabody, Moses Dow, Amos Shepard.

BANK of NEW-HAMPSHIRE; incorporated in the year
1792, for the term of 50 years; capital, 60,000 dollars.
John Taylor Gilman, President. John Pierce, Cashier.

L I T E R A R Y I N S T I T U T I O N S.

Dartmouth University.

Founded in the year 1770, by the reverend Eleazer
Wheelock, S.T.D.

The Earl of Dartmouth having been a liberal patron
of it, the seminary, after its organization, received his
name.

It is situated in the western part of the state, about
half a mile east of Connecticut river, in latitude 43°
35'; and in a most salubrious climate.

In August 1792, the number who had received its
honours was 479.—The usual number of resident students
for these four years past has been from one hundred and
forty to one hundred and sixty.

Their commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in Au-
gust. Vacations from commencement four and a half
weeks, from the first Monday in January, six and a half;
from first ditto in May, 2 weeks.

The trustees, including the president are twelve.

John Wheelock, L.L.D. president, and professor of history.
Bezaleel Woodward, A.M. professor of mathematics and
natural philosophy.

Professor of divinity, (vacant.)

Rev. John Smith, A.M. professor of the learned languages,
Moses Fisk, A.M. tutor.

Dr. Wheelock, Director of Moor's school.

Incorporated Academies.

These are numerous; the most noted are,

Philips' Academy at Exeter; liberally endowed by the
Hon. John Phillips, L.L.D.

Benjamin

Benjamin Abbott, A.M. principal.

Moore's School, at Hanover, incorporated with Dartmouth College. Asa M^rFarland, A. B. preceptor.

Ipswich Academy, at New Ipswich. John Hubbard, A.M. preceptor.

Atkinson Academy, at Atkinson.

Amherst Academy, at Amherst.

The Medical Society of New-Hampshire was incorporated in 1792.

President, Dr. Brackett.

VERMONT.

Length, 150 miles; breadth, 70; counties, 7; townships, upwards of 200; inhabitants, 87,599.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution,

Legislation is performed by an assembly, or house of representatives, and a council, consisting of twelve members besides the governor, who is president, and the lieutenant governor, who is a member thereof, ex officio. The council may originate bills, other than money bills, and suspend, till the next session, such bills as they may disapprove; but have not a final negative.

The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the council, house of representatives, and treasurer of the state, are elected annually by the freemen; to the privileges of whom, every male, of twenty-one years of age, who is of a peaceable disposition, and will take the oath of fidelity to the state, is entitled. The judges of the supreme and county courts, and courts of probate, sheriffs and justices of the peace, are appointed annually by joint ballot of the council and house. Major and brigadier generals are also appointed by the council and house; but not annually: and the secretary of state, the speaker and clerk of assembly, annually, by the house only. Field officers of the militia, captains and subalterns, are appointed as in Massachusetts.

Members of the council, and judges of the supreme court, are, ex officio, justices of the peace through the state, and the judges of the county courts, in their respective counties.

The freemen meet in their several towns, to choose their representatives and give their votes for governor, &c. on the first Tuesday in September annually; and the general assembly, on the second Thursday in October following. They meet alternately at Rutland and Windsor. The session in October 1793, was at Windsor.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS.

Thomas Chittenden, governor and captain general of the state.

Jonathan Hunt, lieutenant governor and lieutenant general of the state.

amuel

Samuel Safford, Luke Knoulton,
Paul Brigham, John Strong,
Ebenezer Walbridge, John Faller, jun.
Ebenezer Marvin, Gideon Olin,
Jonas Galusha, John White,
Cornelius Lynde, Elijah Robinson.

Trueman Squier, secretary to the council.

Daniel Buck, speaker }
Richard Whitney, clerk } of the house of representatives.

Roswell Hopkins, secretary of state, and auditor of public accounts.

Samuel Mattocks, treasurer.

Eliha Clark, auditor of accounts against the state.

James Whitelaw, surveyor general.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery.

Isaac Tichenor, chief justice.

Enoch Woodbridge, } judges.

Lot Hall,

Daniel Buck, attorney general.

County Court, and Courts of Probate.

Addison county; chief town, Middlebury; souls, 6,449.

John Strong,

Gamaliel Painter,

Abel Thompson,

Roswell Hopkins, clerk. John Chipman, sheriff.

John Strong, judge

Seth Storr, clerk } of Probate.

Supreme court sets on the 3d Tuesday in January; county court, on the first Monday in March and last in September.

Bennington county; chief towns, Bennington and Manchester; souls, 12,254.

Samuel Safford,

Gideon Olin,

Gideon Brownson,

Nathaniel Brush, clerk. David Robinson, sheriff.

Nathaniel Brush,

Martin Powel,

Supreme court, at Bennington and Manchester alternately; 4th Tuesday next following the 4th Tuesday in January. County court on the 3d Monday in December, at Bennington; on the 1st in June at Manchester.

Chit-

Chittenden county; chief town, Burlington; souls, 7,301.

Ebenezer Marvin,
John White,
Martin Chittenden, } judges.

Stephen Pearle, sheriff.

Matthew Cole,
Jonathan Hoit,
Timothy Pearl, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the first Tuesday in January. County court, on the last Monday save one, in September, and last in February.

Orange county; chief town, Newbury; souls, 10,529.

Israel Smith,
Alexander Harvey,
Cornelius Lynde,
Isaac Bayley, clerk. Fry Bayley, sheriff.

Jacob Kent,
Timothy Bartholomew,
Israel Converse,
Ebenezer W. Judd, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 1st after the 4th Tuesday in August. County court, on the 2d Mondays in June and December.

Rutland county; chief town, Rutland; souls, 15,365.

Samuel Williams,
Samuel Mattocks,
Daniel Cooper, } judges.

Nathan Osgood, clerk. Jonathan Bell, sheriff.

Elisha Clark,
Simeon Smith, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the Tuesday after the 4th Tuesday in January. County court, on the 3d Mondays in March and November.

Windham county; chief town, Newfane; souls, 17,693.

Samuel Knight,
John Brigman,
Benjamin Burt, } judges.

Calvin Knoulton, clerk. Samuel Fletcher, sheriff.

Noah Sabin,
John Brigman, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the first Tuesday in August. County court, the 1st Monday in June and 2d in November.

Windsor

Windfor county; chief towns, Windfor and Woodstock;
souls, 15,748.

Joseph Marsh,
Paul Brigham, } judges.
Elijah Robinson, }

Lewis R. Morris, cler William Sweetser, sheriff.

Elijah Robinson, } judges of Probate.
Paul Brigham, }

Supreme court, on the 3d Tuesday in August. County
court, the 4th Mondays in March and September.

M I L I T I A.

The number of men in the state capable of bearing
arms, are estimated (agreeably to the census of 1789) at
above 17,000. These are arranged into four divisions, and
eight brigades. The governor is captain general, ex officio;
and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

Major Generals.

Samuel Fletcher,
Isaac Fichenor,

Ira Allen,
Paul Brigham.

Brigadier Generals.

Lewis R. Morris,
Arad Hunt,
Josiah Wright,
Eli Cogswell,

David Whitney,
Jonathan Spafford,
Wm. Chamberlain,
Elias Stevens.

David Fay, Adjutant General.

Aids-de-camp to the Governor, with rank of Lieutenant-
Colonel.

Elisha Clark,

John A. Graham,

Josias L. Arnold,

—Murdoch.

The subdivisions of militia are 20 regiments of infantry,
14 troops of horse, 6 companies of artillery, and 3 of light
infantry.

U N I V E R S I T Y.

An act was passed on the 2d of November 1791, by the
legislature, for founding an University at Burlington, on
Lake Champlain. Large subscriptions and donations of
land and other property have been proposed by individuals
(in aid of legislative measures) for the purposes of erecting
convenient buildings and establishing a fund.

We learn that measures are taking to carry the act into
complete

complete effect; and from the salubrity of the climate, and the local situation of the place, we anticipate the idea of its soon becoming an institution of importance. The management of it is entrusted to thirteen

TRUSTEES.

The governor of the State,	} ex officiis.
The speaker of the house of repr. &	
The President of the University,	
Caleb Blood,	
Bethuel Chittenden,	Charles Platt,
Afa Burton,	Enoch Woodbridge,
George Bourne,	Samuel Hitchcock,
Ira Allen,	Jonathan Hunt,
	(Not known.)

Comparative View of the Increase of Property in the State.

The amount of taxable property (exclusive of unimproved land) agreeably to the grand list taken in the several years following, will exhibit a comparative view of the increasing wealth and importance of the State.

Years.	Grand Lists.
1782	£. 151,891
1786	201,007
1791	323,680
1792	354,330

According to the foregoing amount of grand lists (which were taken on the following valuation, to wit, horses at 4l. per head; oxen, at 3l. cows, at 2l. young horses and young cattle, at from 15s. to 2l. and improved land at 10s. per acre; being on an average somewhat less than half the real value of the property), the wealth of the state has annually increased for six years past, more than 25,000l or 85,000 dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts (proper), length, 125 miles; breadth, 50; square miles, 6250; counties, 12; towns, 265; inhabitants, 378,787.

Maine, length, 170 miles; breadth, 125; square miles, 21,750; counties, 5; inhabitants, 96,540.

Brief abstract from the Constitution.

The legislature consists of a senate, and a house of representatives, which (together with the governor, and lieutenant governor) are elected annually by the people; the senators, on the first Monday in April, and the representatives, in May, at least ten days previous to the last Wednesday in the month; that being the day of the legislature's meeting, and of the general election. The votes for governor, and lieutenant governor, are taken on the said first Monday in April. To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, the candidate must have resided in the state seven years, and during that time, been seised, in his own right, of a freehold, of the value of £. 1000, and profess the christian religion; to that of senator, he must have resided in the state five years, be, at his election, an inhabitant of the district for which he is to be elected, and seised of a freehold estate to the value of £. 300, or possessed of personal, to the value of £. 600; to that of representative, he must have resided one year in the town which he is chosen to represent, and been seised therein of freehold estate to the value of £. 100, or possessed of personal, to the value of £. 200. Electors must be twenty-one years of age, have freeholds of the annual income of £. 3, or personal estate to the value of £. 60. Every corporate town containing 150 rateable polls elects one representative; containing 375, two; containing 600, three; and so on, electing one for every 225 rateable polls, as the towns increase.

From the persons returned as Senators and Counsellors (being 40 in the whole) nine are annually elected by joint ballot of both houses to constitute a council, for advising the governor in the execution of his office. He is, ex officio, president, and the lieutenant governor, a member of the council.]

All

All judicial officers, the attorney and solicitor general, sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, are nominated, and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed by the governor; the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, the commissary-general and notaries public, are elected annually by joint ballot of both houses; major-generals are also appointed by both houses, but not annually; brigadiers, by the field officers of their brigades; field officers, by the captains and subalterns of their regiments; and the captains and subalterns, by the train bands and alarm lists of their companies respectively. The governor appoints the adjutant-general; major-generals, their aids; brigadiers, their brigade-majors; and the commanding officers of regiments, their adjutants and quarter-masters.

The judges (except justices of the peace, whose commissions expire once in seven years, but may be renewed) hold their offices during good behaviour; and judges of the supreme court are, ex officio, justices of the peace through the state.

The treasurer and receiver-general may not be elected more than five years successively.

Legislative and Executive Departments.

Samuel Adams, governor. Salary, dollars 2566.67.

Moses Gill, lieutenant-governor. Salary, dollars 533.33.
and pay as member of the council.

Counsellors.

Thomas Duffet,
Azor Orne,
Samuel Baker,
Stephen Metcalf,
William Shepard,

Eleazer Brooks,
Oliver Wendell.
Samuel Thompson,
John Reed.

Samuel Phillips, president } of the senate.
Samuel Cooper, clerk }

Edward H. Robbins, speaker } of the house.
Henry Warren, clerk }

Peter Thacher, D. D. chaplain of the senate.

Samuel Stillman, D. D. chaplain of the house.

John Avery, jun. secretary of the state.

Thomas

Thomas Davis, treasurer.

John Stearus,	} of the senate,	} Committee to examine and pass on public ac- counts.
Wm. Ternigan,		
John Saunders, jun.	} of the house,	
Samuel Flagg,		
Benjamin Reed,	} Committee for defacing public securities.	
Richard Cranch,		
Thomas Dawes,	} Committee for the sale of unap- propriated lands.	
John Maſon,		
Samuel Phillips,		
Nathaniel Wells,		
Leonard Jarvis,		
John Read,		
Daniel Cony,		

Judiciary, and Civil Departments.

Supreme Court.

Francis Dana, chief justice; salary, 1235 doll. 33 cts.	} judges; salary, 1166 doll. $\frac{2}{5}$
Robert Treat Paine,	
Increase Sumner,	
Nathan Cushing,	
Thomas Dawes, jun.	} clerks.
James Sullivan, attorney-general; salary, 1000 doll.	
Charles Cushing,	
John Tucker,	

Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Peace.

County of Suffolk.

Joseph Gardner,	} justices of the common pleas, and general sessions.
Samuel Barrett,	
Thomas Crafts,	
Tuthill Hubbard special justice of the common pleas.	} of Probate.
George R. Minot, judge	
William Cooper, register	
Ezekiel Price, clerk of the pleas and sessions.	

Thomas Crafts, treasurer. Henry Alline, register of deeds.
Jeremiah Allen, sheriff. Richard Boynton, gaol-keeper.
Ezekiel Price, Henry Alline, Samuel Cooper, Samuel
Barrett, of Boston, notaries public.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tuesday in February, and
last in August. Common pleas, and general sessions, on
the first Tuesdays in January July, and October, and 3d in
April.

County of Essex.

Benjamin Greenleaf,
 Samuel Holten,
 John Pickering,
 Samuel Phillips,
 Isaac Osgood,

} justices of the common pleas, &c.

Ebenezer March,
 George Cabot,

} special justices, &c.

Benjamin Greenleaf, judge }
 Daniel Noyes, register } of probate.

John Pickering, register of deeds.

Stephen Choate, county treasurer.

Bailey Bartlett, sheriff. Isaac Osgood, clerk of pleas, &c.

Edward Norris, of Salem, Daniel Rogers, of Gloucester,

John Rogers, of Ipswich, Michael Hodge, of Newbury

Port, Joseph Wood, of Beverly, Samuel Sewall, of Marble-

head, notaries public.

Supreme court, at Salem, 2d Tuesday in November: at
 Ipswich, 3d in June. Common pleas, &c. at Ipswich, 1st
 Tuesday in April; at Salem, 2d in July; at Newbury
 Port, the first in October.

County of Middlesex.

James Prescott,
 Nathaniel Gorham, } justices of the common pleas, &c.

James Winthrop,
 Eleazer Brooks, }
 William Hull, } special justices, &c.

Oliver Prescott, judge }
 James Winthrop, register } of probate.

Abraham Bigelow, clerk of the pleas and sessions.

Joseph Hosmer, sheriff.

William Winthrop, register of deeds.

Ebenezer Bridge, county treasurer.

Joseph Cordes, of Charleston, notary public.

Supreme court, at Cambridge, the last Tuesday in Oct.
 at Concord, 2d in April. Common pleas, at Cambridge
 the last Tuesday in Nov.; at Concord, the 3d in March
 and 2d in Sep.

County of Hampshire.

Eleazer Potter,
 John Bliss,
 Samuel Mather,
 Samuel Lyman,

} justices of the com-
 mon pleas, &c.

Abraham

Abraham Burbank, }
 Justin Ely, } special justices, &c.
 William Pyncheon, }
 Robert Breck, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
 Elisha Potter, sheriff,
 Eleazer Potter, judge } of probate.
 Samuel Hinckley, register }
 William Pyncheon, } registers of deeds.
 Ebenezer Hunt, }
 John Williams;

Supreme court, at Northampton, the last Tuesday in April and 4th in September. Common pleas, 2d Tuesday in January, 3d in May, 1st in September, and 2d in November.

County of Plymouth.

Benjamin Willis, }
 William Watson, } justices of the com-
 Ephraim Spooner, } mon pleas, &c.
 William Drew, }
 Richard Perkins, } special justices, &c.
 Josiah Cotton, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
 George Partridge, sheriff.
 Joshua Thomas, judge of probate.
 Isaac Lothrop, register of ditto.
 Rossetter Cotton, register of deeds.
 Ephraim Spooner, county treasurer.
 Nathaniel Goodwin, of Plymouth, }
 Henry Warren, of ditto. } notaries public.

Courts are held at Plymouth, supreme, on the 3d Tuesday in May; common pleas, the 2d Tuesday in April and August, and 3d in November.

County of Barnstable.

Daniel Davis, }
 Nathaniel Freeman, } justices of the common
 Solomon Freeman, } pleas, &c.
 David Thacher, }
 Joseph Nye, } special justices, &c.
 John Davis, }
 Joseph Otis, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
 Daniel Davis, judge } of probate.
 Nathaniel Freeman, register }
 Joseph Dimock, sheriff.
 Ebenezer Bacon, cgrite of deeds, and county

Ebenezer Bacon, of Barnstable, } notaries public.
 Joseph Palmer, jun. of Falmouth, }
 Supreme court, on the Wednesday next preceding the
 3d Tuesday in May. Common pleas, on the first Tuesdays
 in April and November.

County of Bristol.

Walter Spooner, }
 George Leonard, } justices of the common
 William Baylies, } pleas, &c.
 David Cobb, }

Ezra Richmond, }
 Shubael Peck, } special justices, &c.
 Samuel Tobey, }

Apollos Leonard, }
 Samuel Fales, clerk of the pleas and sessions.

David Cobb, }
 Samuel Fales, } dedimus potestatem,
 Seth Paddleford, }

Zephaniah Leonard, sheriff.

judge } of probate.

William Baylies, register

James Williams, register of deeds.

George Godfrey, county treasurer.

William Brown, of Dighton, notary public.

Courts at Taunton, supreme, on the Tuesday preceding
 the last in October. Common pleas, the 2d Tuesdays in
 September and December; and 3d in April.

County of Dukes County.

James Athearn, }
 Shubael Cottle, } justices of the common
 Ebenezer Smith, } pleas, &c.
 John Allen, }

Benjamin Bassett, }
 Samuel Smith, } special justices, &c.
 Ebenezer Norton, }

Benjamin Mayhew, }
 Stephen Luce, clerk of the pleas and sessions.

Benjamin Smith, sheriff.

James Athearn, judge } of probate,
 Thomas Cook, register }

Samuel Smith, register of deeds.

Jethro Allen, jun. county treasurer.

Supreme court, same as in Barnstable county. Common
 pleas, at Edgartown, 3d Tuesday in April; at Tisbury, last
 in October.

County

(101)
County of Nantucket

Josiah Baker,
Stephen Husley,
William Hammatt,
Josiah Coffin,
Peleg Coffin, jun. and Christo. Husley, special justices, &c.
Joseph Nichols, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
John Gardner, sheriff.
Jethro Husley, judge } of probate.
Abner Coffin, register }
Nathaniel Coleman, register of deeds.
Josiah Coffin, county treasurer. Abner Coffin, not. pub.
Court of common pleas, at Sherburne, the last Tuesday
in March, and 1st in October.

County of Worcester.

Artemas Ward,
Samuel Baker,
Joseph Dorr,
Dwight Foster,
Michael Gill, special justice.
Joseph Allen, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
William Caldwell, sheriff.
Joseph Dorr, judge } of probate.
Theophilus Wheeler, register }
Daniel Clap, register of deeds.
Samuel Allen, county treasurer.

Supreme court, the 3d Tuesday in September, and last
but one in April. Common pleas, the 4th Tuesday in
March, 2d in June, last in August, and 1st in December.

County of Berkshire.

Jahleel Woodbridge,
Thompson J. Skinner, } justices of the common pleas, &c..
John Bacon, }
Tim. Edwards, & Theodo. Sedgwick, special justices, &c..
Henry Williams Dwight, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
Simon Larned, sheriff.
Jahleel Woodbridge, judge } of probate..
Edward Edwards, register }
Moses Hopkins, } registers of deeds..
Caleb Hyde, jun. }
James Barker,
Barnabas Bidwell, county treasurer.

Supreme court, at Lenox, the 1st Tuesday in October,
Common pleas, the 1st in February, and 2d in September.

County of Norfolk.

James Endicott, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
 Ebenezer Warren, }
 Eben. H. Robbins, & Solomon Lovell, special justices, &c.
 Atherton Thayer, sheriff.
 Nathaniel Ames, clerk.
 William Heath, judge } of probate.
 Samuel Haven, register }
 Isaac Bullard, treasurer.
 Eliphalet Bond, register of deeds.

Supreme court on the Tuesday immediately preceding the last in August.

The following Counties are in the District of Maine
 County of York.

Rishworth Jordan, } justices of the common
 Benjamin Chadbourn, } pleas, &c.
 Joseph Simpson, }
 Nathaniel Wells, }
 Edward Cutts, } special justices.
 Ichabod Goodwin, }
 John Heard Bartlett, clerk of the pleas, &c.
 Ichabod Goodwin, sheriff.
 Joseph Simpson, judge } of probate.
 David Sewall, register }
 William Frost, register of deeds, and county treasurer.

Supreme court at York on the 4th Tuesday in June.
 Common pleas at York the 3d in April; at Waterboro
 4th in August; at Biddeford, 2d in November.

County of Cumberland.

David Mitchel, } justices of the common
 John Lewis, } pleas, &c.
 Josiah Thacher, }
 William Gorham, }
 William Thompson, } special justices.
 Richard Codman, }
 Isaac Parsons, }
 Samuel Freeman, clerk of the pleas.
 John Waite, sheriff.
 William Gorham, judge } of probate.
 Samuel Freeman, register }
 Isaac Hley, register of deeds.
 Joseph M'Lallen, county treasurer.
 John Frothingham, of Portland, notary public.

Supreme

Supreme Courts are held at Portland, on the Tuesday succeeding the 4th in June. Common pleas, the last in May, and 3d in October, and at New Gloucester, 1st of January.

County of Lincoln.

William Lithgow,	}	justices of the common pleas, &c.
Thomas Rice,		
Nathaniel Thwing,		
Joseph North,		
Henry Dearborn,	}	special justices, &c.
Daniel Cony,		
Dummer Sewall,		
Jonathan Bowman,	}	clerks of the pleas, &c.
Jonathan Bowman, jun.		
Edmund Bridge, sheriff.		
Jonathan Bowman, judge	}	of probate.
Jonathan Bowman, jun. register		
Thomas Rice, register of deeds.		
Nathaniel Thwing, county treasurer.		
Francis Winter, of Bath, notary public.		

Supreme court, at Wiscasset and Hallowell alternately on the 2d Tuesday in July; being at the former in July 1793. Court of common pleas, at Hallowell, on 2d Tuesday in January; at Pownalboro', on the 1st in June; at Waldoboro', 2d in September.

County of Hancock.

Paul Dudley Sergeant,	}	justices of the common pleas, &c.
Oliver Parker,		
Williant Vinal,		
Jonathan Eddy, and Joseph Hibbert,		special justices.
Thomas Phillips, clerk of the pleas, &c.		
Richard Hunnewell, sheriff.		
Paul Dudley Sergeant, judge	}	of probate.
Jonathan Eddy, register		
William Webber, register of deeds.		
Samuel Fowler, county treasurer.		
Thomas Phillips, of Penobscot, notary public.		

Court of common pleas at Penobscot on the 3d Tuesdays in April and September.

County of Washington.

Stephen Jones,	}	justices of common pleas, &c.
James Avery,		
Alexander Cambell,		
John Crane,		
George Stillman, special justice.		
Ralph Hart Bowles, clerk of the pleas, &c.		
John Cooper, sheriff.		

Stephen

County of Norfolk.

James Endicott, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
 Ebenezer Warren, }
 Eben. H. Robbins, & Solomon Lovell, special justices, &c.
 Atherton Thayer, sheriff.
 Nathaniel Ames, clerk.
 William Heath, judge } of probate.
 Samuel Haven, register }
 Isaac Bullard, treasurer.
 Eliphalet Bond, register of deeds.

Supreme court on the Tuesday immediately preceeding the last in August.

The following Counties are in the District of Maine
 County of York.

Rishworth Jordan, } justices of the common
 Benjamin Chadbourn, } pleas, &c.
 Joseph Simpson, }
 Nathaniel Wells, }
 Edward Cutts, } special justices.
 Ichabod Goodwin, }
 John Heard Bartlett, clerk of the pleas, &c.
 Ichabod Goodwin, sheriff.
 Joseph Simpson, judge } of probate.
 David Sewall, register }
 William Frost, register of deeds, and county treasurer.

Supreme court at York on the 4th Tuesday in June.
 Common pleas at York the 3d in April; at Waterboro
 4th in August; at Biddeford, 2d in November.

County of Cumberland.

David Mitchel, } justices of the common
 John Lewis, } pleas, &c.
 Josiah Thacher, }
 William Gorham, }
 William Thompson, } special justices.
 Richard Codman, }
 Isaac Parsons, }
 Samuel Freeman, clerk of the pleas.
 John Waite, sheriff.
 William Gorham, judge } of probate.
 Samuel Freeman, register }
 Isaac Hley, register of deeds.
 Joseph M'Lallen, county treasurer.
 John Frethingham, of Portland, notary public.

Supreme

Supreme Courts are held at Portland, on the Tuesday succeeding the 4th in June. Common pleas, the last in May, and 3d in October, and at New Gloucester, 1st of January.

County of Lincoln.

William Lithgow, }
 Thomas Rice, } justices of the common
 Nathaniel Thwing, } pleas, &c.
 Joseph North, }
 Henry Dearborn, }
 Daniel Cony, } special justices, &c.
 Dummer Sewall, }
 Jonathan Bowman, }
 Jonathan Bowman, jun. } clerks of the pleas, &c.
 Edmund Bridge, sheriff.
 Jonathan Bowman, judge }
 Jonathan Bowman, jun. register } of probate.
 Thomas Rice, register of deeds.
 Nathaniel Thwing, county treasurer.
 Francis Winter, of Bath, notary public.

Supreme court, at Wiscasset and Hallowell alternately on the 2d Tuesday in July; being at the former in July 1793. Court of common pleas, at Hallowell, on 2d Tuesday in January; at Pownalboro', on the 1st in June; at Waldoboro', 2d in September.

County of Hancock.

Paul Dudley Sergeant, }
 Oliver Parker, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
 William Vinal, }
 Jonathan Eddy, and Joseph Hibbert, special justices.
 Thomas Phillips, clerk of the pleas, &c.
 Richard Hunnewell, sheriff.
 Paul Dudley Sergeant, judge }
 Jonathan Eddy, register } of probate.
 William Webber, register of deeds.
 Samuel Fowler, county treasurer.
 Thomas Phillips, of Penobscot, notary public.

Court of common pleas at Penobscot on the 3d Tuesdays in April and September.

County of Washington.

Stephen Jones, }
 James Avery, } justices of common pleas, &c.
 Alexander Cambell, }
 John Crane, }
 George Stillman, special justice.
 Ralph Hart Bowles, clerk of the pleas, &c.
 John Cooper, sheriff.

Stephen

Stephen Jones, judge; James Avery, register of probate.
George Stillman, county treasurer, and register of deeds.
William Chaloner, of Machias, notary public.

Court of common pleas, at Machias, on the 4th Tuesday in April and September.

MILITIA.

Agreeably to the present arrangements, the militia of this commonwealth contains 9 divisions, 19 brigades, 79 regiments of infantry, 11 squadrons of cavalry, and 8 battalions of artillery. The aggregate amount of the several corps is about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. These are composed of men between 16 and 40 years of age; besides which, the corps de reserve, consisting of such as are between 40 and 60, amount to about 25,000.

Major Generals.

Henry Jackson,	Ichabod Goodwin,
John Fish,	Salem Towne,
John Brooks,	William Lithgow, jun.
William Shephard,	John Ashley, jun.
Nathaniel Goodwin,	

Brigadier Generals.

Theophilus Cushing,	Nathaniel Freeman,
Eliphalet Bond,	Noah M. Littlefield,
Stephen Abbot,	John Kilby Smith,
Ralph Cross,	John Cutler,
William Hull,	William Whiting,
Henry Woods,	
Ebenezer Mattoon,	Alexandria Campbell,
Seth Murray,	Jeremiah Hitchcock,
	Thompson J. Skinner,

Silas Cobb,

William Donnison, Adjutant-general.

Amasa Davis, Quarter-master.

In 1638 a company was incorporated at Boston, styled, "The antient and honourable Artillery Company." It is composed of military officers, who assemble and exercise themselves as privates. Their election is on the 1st Monday in June annually, previous to which a sermon is delivered.—Their present officers are

Andrew Cunningham, captain,	Samuel Todd, lieutenant.
John Bray, ensign,	Thomas Clark, clerk.

Literary

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Harvard University at Cambridge.

This seminary was founded in 1636. It derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, in consequence of a liberal donation made by him—Perhaps no institution in America is better calculated for the pursuit of science. It is furnished with a well-chosen library, consisting of upwards of 13,000 volumes; a philosophical apparatus equally complete; and able professors and tutors, in the various branches of science. After the commencement in July 1793, the whole number of those who had been admitted to academical degrees since its institution was 3360. The usual number of resident students are from 130 to 160.

The governor, lieutenant governor, council, senate, president of the University, and ministers of the congregational churches of Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Charleston, Cambridge and Watertown, are ex officio overseers.

Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D. their Secretary.
Corporation.

Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. and L. L. D. President.

Fellows.

Oliver Wendell,	Rev. John Lathrop, D. D.
John Lowell, L. L. D.	Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D.
James Bowdoin,	Ebenezer Storer, A. M. trea.

Professors.

David Tappan, A. M. Hollis professor of divinity.
 Eliphalet Pearson, A. M. professor of the Hebrew, other Oriental and English languages.
 Samuel Webber, A. M. Hollis professor of mathematics, and natural philosophy.
 John Warren, M. D. Hersey professor of anatomy and surgery.
 Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physic.
 Aaron Dexter, M. D. Erving, professor of chymistry and materia medica.

Tutors.

Abel Abbott, A. M. Greek.
 William A. Barrow, A. M. geography, elements of geometry, natural philosophy and astronomy.
 Foster

Foster Waterman, A. M. metaphysics and ethics.

Micah Stone, A. M. Latin.

J. D. Nancrede, preceptor of the French language.

Samuel Shapleigh, A. M. Librarian.

Commencement, on the third Wednesday in July.

Vacation.—from commencement four weeks; from the third Wednesday in October, two weeks; the first Wednesday in January, five weeks; and the third in April two weeks.

WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, at Williamstown.

Colonel Ephraim Williams may, in propriety, be said to be the founder of this institution; it being established, in consequence of a considerable donation bequeathed by him, for the purpose of supporting a free school. The trustees of the bequest improved upon the original design, and have finally obtained an act of incorporation for a college. This was passed in June 1793; and, in honor of the benefactor, the college bears his name.

Ebenezer Fitch, A. M. president.

Stephen West, D. D. vice-president.

Noah Linley, tutor.

Nathaniel Steel, preceptor of the grammar school.

Daniel Dewey, secretary to the corporation.

First commencement on the 1st Wednesday in September.

1795.

Incorporated Academies and Schools.

Names	Places	Preceptors
Dummer	Newbury	Isaac Smith
Phillips	Andover	Eben. Pemberton
Leicester	Leicester	Eben. Adams
Berwick	Berwick	Samuel Moody
Hallowell	Hallowell	
Fryeburg	Fryeburg	Paul. Langdon
Taunton	Taunton	
Washington	Machias	
Plymouth	Plymouth	
Westfield	Westfield	
Groton	Groton	
Westford	Westford	
Derby School	Hingham	Abner Lincoln
Ipswich gram. sch.	Ipswich	
Roxbury gram. sc.	Roxbury	
Charleston free school	Charleston	

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

A great number of societies are established in different parts of the state, for the purposes of improvement and benevolence. Some of the principal of which are the following:—

Boston Episcopal Charitable Society; established in 1724, and incorporated Feb. 12th, 1784—William Tudor, president.

Massachusetts Charitable Society; incorporated November 16th, 1779—Thomas Dawes, president.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences; already mentioned (see page 77), incorporated May 4th, 1780.

Massachusetts Medical Society; incorporated Nov. 1st, 1781.—Cotton Tufts, M. D. president.

Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and others, in North America; incorporated November 19th, 1787.—Thomas Russel, president.

Humane Society, for the purpose of recovering persons apparently dead from drowning, strangling, &c. incorporated in 1791.—Thomas Russel, president.

Historical Society, established 1791, and incorporated in 1794, for the purpose of improving the history of America.—James Sullivan, president.

Agricultural Society; incorporated in 1792.—Thomas Russell, president.

Marine Society; instituted for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members, being seamen.—Nehemiah Somes, master.

Massachusetts Congregational Society, instituted for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the congregational order.—Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. president.

* * The limits of the present work would not allow the editors to enter into a minute description of the above. Their names are, in most cases, expressive of the end of their institution.

 LODGES.

At Boston—Grand Lodge.

Most worshipful John Cutler, grand master.

Quarterly communications, on the evenings of the 1st Mondays in March, June, September, and December.

Lodges.

Lodges.	Monthly Meeting.
1st & 2d St. John's Lodges, incorporated with the Rising Sun Lodge,	Last Wednesdays.
St. Andrew's Lodge,	2d Thursdays.
Royal Arch,	Last Thursdays.
Rising States,	Last Mondays.
Massachusetts,	2d Mondays.
African,	1st Tuesdays.
At Charleston—King Solomon's,	2d do.
Tyrinian Lodge; Cape Ann.	Essex; Salem.
St. Peters; Newbury Port.	Amity; do.
Berkshire; Stockbridge.	Unity; Ipswich.
Trinity; Lancaster.	Warren; Machias.
United States; Danvers.	Federal; Hampshire Co.
Morning Star; Worcester.	

Public Officers in the Town of Boston.
Town Clerk.

Samuel Cooper, (annually and successively elected for 34 years).

Select Men.

Ezekiel Price,	Thomas Edwards,
Thomas Walley,	William Little,
William Bordman,	Charles Bulfinch,
Ebenezer Seaver,	William Scollay.
Thomas Crafts,	

They are also surveyors of highways, and members of the committee for visiting and superintending the public schools.

BANKS.

There are three in Massachusetts, besides a branch of the national one; viz. Massachusetts Bank, and Union Bank at Boston; and Essex Bank, at Salem.

Massachusetts Bank

Was incorporated in 1784. Its present capital is 400,000 dollars—the number of shares 800. The election of directors is on the first Wednesday in January, annually.

President, William Phillips. Cashier, James Thwing.

Union Bank

Was incorporated in 1792. Its capital, when the payment of the shares shall be completed, will amount to 300,000 dollars, the number of shares being 100,000.

President, Moses Gill. Cashier, Alex. Hodgdon.

Essex

Essex Bank

Was established in 1798, and is under the management of a president and six directors.

President, William Gray, jun.

Cashier, James King.

The following schedule, exhibiting the number of rateable polls within the several counties in the commonwealth, and of counsellors and senators to be chosen by the respective districts, as composed of the said counties; as also the proportion, which each county is in future to bear in every £. 1000 of the public taxes, was reported to the legislature, by a committee thereof, at their session in June 1793, and referred to the next session. By the inspection of which schedule a tolerable idea may be formed of the proportional opulence and population of each county.—

The town of Boston is rated at 3634 polls, and
£. 91 16 8½

Polls	Counties	On the Thousand	Senator
3742	Suffolk,	93 14 9†	4
12376	Essex,	193 19 7	5
10109*	Middlesex,	104 13 4*	4
13912*	Hampshire,	111 18 0†	5
13762	Worcester,	127 5 0*	5
6912	Plymouth,	59 9 9†	2
3759	Barnstable,	30 15 11†	1
763	Dukes County,	5 9 8*	
1121	and Nantucket,	6 13 3†	
6547	Bristol,	53 19 6†	2
6265	Berkshire,	52 3 3†	2
6484	York,	50 1 9	2
5723	Cumberland,	43 6 5*	2
6349	Lincoln,	50 13 10†	2
1967	Hancock, and	13 17 1†	1
1493	Washington,	3 1 1†	
6142	Norfolk,	68 17 3	3

£. 1000 0 0 40

* one-half

† one-fourth

‡ three-fourths

L

RHODE-

RHODE-ISLAND.

Length 68 miles; breadth, 40; counties, 5; townships, 30; inhabitants, 68,825.

Brief Abstract from the Charter, or Constitution of
Government.

THE legislature of this state (as also of Connecticut) is constituted with an upper and lower house. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy-governor, and ten assistants; who, together with the secretary and treasurer, are chosen by the freemen, annually; to wit, on the first Wednesday in May. The governor presides in the upper house, and has a single voice in the passing of laws.

The lower house is composed of deputies from the several towns; Newport deputing six; Portsmouth, Providence and Warwick, four each; and every other town, two; which deputies are elected, and sit twice every year; commencing their session on the first Wednesday in May, and last in October.

All judicial and executive magistrates are appointed by the two houses, annually. Military officers are appointed in like manner, with no precise limitation of time.

The deputy governor officiates, in case of the governor's absence or incapacity.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Arthur Fenner, governor, and commander in chief.

Samuel J. Potter, deputy-governor.

Assistants.

Thomas G. Hazard,

James Congdon,

Peleg Arnold,

Thomas Hoxie,

Jonathan Comstock,

George Brown,

Caleb Gardner,

Job Watson.

John Cooke,

John Harris,

Henry Ward, secretary, and notary pub. through the state.

Welcome Arnold, speaker } of the lower house of

Samuel Eddy, clerk } assembly.

Henry Sherburne, general treasurer.

JUDICIARY.

(III)

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Daniel Owen, chief justice.

Assistant justices.

Elisha Bicknall,

William Taggart,

Walter Cook,

Thomas Tillinghast.

Ray Greene, attorney general.

Court of Common Pleas.

County of Newport.

Constant Taber, chief just.

Oliver Dufsee,

William Anthony,

Perez Richmond,

W. P. Tillinghurst,

Chr. Ellery, clerk sup. crt.

Thos. Peckham, clerk c. pl.

William Davis, sheriff.

Chr. Ellery, notary public.

County of Providence.

Caleb Harris, chief justice.

John Burton,

Stephen Steel,

John Dorrance,

Arnold Paine,

W. Barton, jun. clk. sup. court.

James Fenner, clerk co. pl.

Nehemiah Knight, sheriff.

Sam. Chace, notary public.

County of Washington.

Peter Philipps, chief justice.

Robert Stanton,

John Allen,

Gideon Clark,

Thomas Telft,

James Sheldon, clerk sup. ct.

Sam. E. Gardner, do. co. pl.

Nicholas Gardner, sheriff.

Geo. Thomas, notary pub.

County of Bristol.

Samuel Allen, chief justice.

Elkanah Humphry,

William Barton,

Stephen Smith,

Joseph Reynolds,

Jonath. Russel, clerk su. ct.

Dan. Bradford, do. com. pl.

Richard Smith, sheriff.

Shearj. Bourne, notary pub.

County of Kent.

Stephen Arnold, chief just.

Anthony Low,

Isaac Johnson,

Benjamin Johnson,

Stephen Greene,

Allen Fry, clerk sup. court.

Benj. Howland, do. co. pl.

Jonathan Niles, sheriff.

Hopkins Cooke, notary pub.

Court Sessions.

Counties.

Supreme Court.

Common Pleas.

Newport, 1st

Providence, 3d

Washington, 1st

Bristol, 2d

Kent, 4th

Monday

Mar. last, Aug.

do. 3d, Sept.

Apr. 1st, Oct.

do. 2d, do.

do. 3d, do.

last, May 3d, Nov.

3d, June, 3d, Dec.

3d, Feb. 2d, Aug.

1st, Jan. 1st, July.

3d, do. 3d, do.

MILITIA.

This state composes one division, which consists of four brigades.

Simeon Martin, major-general.

Brigadiers.

Thomas Allen,

George Thurston,

Wm. Berton,

Thomas Gorton.

Robert Rogers, adjutant-general.

Charles Lippit, commissary-general.

Thomas Lloyd Halfey, aid-de-camp to the governor.

Mr. Potter,

Mr. Hazard,

} aids-de-camp to the major-general.

Isaac Senter, director and purveyor-general, also surgeon and physician-general.

John Matthewson, quarter-master general.

PROVIDENCE BANK.

John Brown, president.

Olney Winfor, cashier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The principal are Rhode-Island College, at Providence, and an academy at Newport. The former was instituted in the year 1764. It flourished considerably previous to the late war; but the buildings being then occupied by the troops, the course of education was interrupted till about the close of the war. The institution has, however, been since re-organized, and is now in a flourishing situation, having usually about sixty resident students. It is furnished with a library, which contains upwards of 2000 volumes; and a valuable philosophical apparatus.

Those concerned in the administration and instruction of the college are,

Jabez Bowen, chancellor.

Jonathan Maxcey, D. D. president.

David Howell, L. L. D. professor of law.

Benjamin West, L. L. D. prof. math. and astronomy.

Perez Forbes, D. D. professor nat. philosophy.

Simeon Doggitt, A. M.

Afa Miffler, A. M.

Gilbert Dinck, A. B.

} Tutors.

The academy at Newport is said to be flourishing.

SOCIETIES.

And the Providence Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, for the relief of persons unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. This was instituted in 1789, and incorporated the year following; and now consists of more than 150 members.

LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT

10

William J. Brown
 John P. Cook
 William J. Brown
 John P. Cook
 William J. Brown
 John P. Cook
 William J. Brown
 John P. Cook

21

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT.

Length, 82 miles; breadth, 57; counties, 8; townships, upwards of 100; inhabitants, 237,946.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

What was hinted in regard to the organization and appointment of the legislative and executive in the state of Rhode-Island, is, substantially, applicable to this state.—One or two variations in point of name and number constitute the only difference. The officer there styled deputy is here styled lieutenant-governor; and in place of her ten assistants, Connecticut has twelve.

The general election, which was there on the first Wednesday, is here on the second Thursday in May: and the autumnal meeting of the legislature on the second Thursday in October. The lower house consists of two deputies from each town, chosen as in Rhode-Island, except that here a freeman must have freehold estate of the value of 21. or personal, of 401.

The judges of the superior court hold their offices during the pleasure of the general assembly; judges of the county courts, and justices, are appointed annually. Sheriffs are appointed by the upper house, and continue in office during their pleasure.—General and field officers are appointed by the legislature; captains and subalterns by the companies.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT.

Governor, Samuel Huntington (salary 3001.)

Lieutenant-governor, Oliver Wolcott.

Assistants.

William Williams,
Joseph P. Cook,
William Hillhouse,
John Treadwell,
James Davenport,
Roger Newbury,

Heman Swift,
John Chandler,
Jonathan Ingersoll,
Thomas Grovesnor,
Thomas Seymour.
Aaron Austin.

The speaker, the clerk, and assistant clerk of the assembly, are chosen from that body at every general election.

George

George Wyllys, secretary of the state.
 Andrew Kingbury, treasurer.
 John Porter, comptroller of public accounts.

JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Superior Court.

Andrew Adams, chief judge.

Judges.

Jesse Root,

Jonathan Sturges,

Benjamin Huntington,

Asher Miller.

George Pitkin, clerk.

County Court.

County of Hartford.

Ste. M. Mitchell, chief jud.

John Treadwell,

Thos. Seymour,

John Chester,

Roger Newbury,

George Wyllys, clerk.

Stephen Chester, sheriff.

} judges.

John Chandler,

Lem. Sandford,

Phil. B. Bradley,

Jam. Davenport,

David Burr, clerk.

Elijah Abel, sheriff.

} judges.

County of Windham.

Wm. Williams, chief judge.

Eben. Devotion,

C. Southworth,

Thos. Grovesnor,

James Gordon,

Samuel Gray, clerk.

Shubael Abbe, sheriff.

} judges.

County of New Haven.

Samuel Bishop, chief judge.

Joseph Hopkins,

Andrew Ward,

G. Buckingham,

Simeon Bristol,

Abraham Bishop, clerk.

Jehu Brainard, sheriff.

} judges.

County of Litchfield.

Joshua Porter, chief judge.

Heman Swift,

Aaron Aulin,

Nathan Hale,

David Smith,

Frederick Wolcott, clerk.

Lynde Lord, sheriff.

} judges.

County of New-London.

Wm. Hillhouse, chief judge.

William Noyes,

Charles Phelps,

Benjamin Coit,

Marvin Wait,

Winthrop Saltonstall, clerk.

Joshua Huntington, sheriff.

} judges.

County of Middlesex.

William Hart, chief judge.

John Dickinson,

Hezek. Brainard,

Ebenezer White,

Hezekiah Lane,

} judges.

County of Fairfield.

Joseph P. Cook, chief judge.

Stephen

Stephen T. Hofmer, clerk.	Jeremiah Ripley,	} judges.
Enoch Parsons, sheriff.	Reuben Sikes,	
	John Phelps,	
County of Tolland.	Jeremiah West,	
	Ephraim Grant, jun. clerk.	
Sam. Gilbert, chief judge.	Elijah Chapman, jun. sheriff.	

SESSIONS of the COURTS.

Supreme Courts of Errors.

At Hartford and New Haven alternately, the 1st Tuesday in June, beginning at Hartford in June 1794.

Superior Court.

At Haddam, the last Tuesday in December; at Middletown, the last save two in July; at New-Haven, the first in January and last in July; at Fairfield, the third in January; at Danbury, the second in August; at Litchfield, the last in January and third in August; at Hartford, the second in February, and first in September; at Tolland, the fourth in February; at Windham, the first in March and third in September; at Norwich, the third in March; at New-London, the fourth in September.

[Court of Common Pleas.

At Hartford the first Tuesdays in April and November; at New-Haven, the third in March and fourth in November; at New-London, the second in June; at Norwich, the fourth in Nov.; at Fairfield, the third in April; at Danbury, the third in Nov.; at Windham, the third in August and second in December; at Litchfield, the fourth in March and third in Sept.; at Middletown, the second in Nov.; at Haddam, the first in April; at Tolland, the second in Feb. and third in Sept.

Notaries Public.

In Hartford,	Enoch Perkins,	Noah Webster, jun.
New-Haven,	Elizur Goodrich.	Dyer White.
N. London,	Lyman Law.	— Coit.
Norwich,	Samuel Huntington, jun.	
Fairfield,	Lewis B. Sturges.	
Middletown,	Matthew T. Ruffel.	
Preston,	Samuel Mott.	
Woodstock,	Jedidiah Morse.	
Plainfield,	Calvin Goddard.	

INCORPORATED

INCORPORATED CITIES.

New-Haven,	Samuel Bishop, mayor.
New-London,	Richard Law, do.
Hartford,	Thomas Seymour, do.
Middletown,	Asher Miller, do.
Norwich,	Benjamin Huntington, do.

M I L I T I A.

His excellency the governor, captain-general.

The lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant-general.

Major-generals.

Samuel Wyllys,
William Hart,

James Gordon,
Heman Swift,

Brigadier-generals.

Noah Phelps,
Augustus Collins,
Elihu Marvin,
Elijah Abel,

Daniel Larned,
John Sedgwick,
(7th, not known)
David Smith.

Independent Corps.

The governor's Horse Guard at Hartford.

Thos. Y. Seymour, major commandant.

Foot Guard, at N. Haven; Wm. Lyon, capt. commdt.

B A N K S.

Union Bank, at New-London;

Incorporated in 1792. Present capital 100,000 dollars, with the power of extending it to 500,000—shares, 100 dollars each.

Jedidiah Huntington, president.

John Hallam, cashier.

Hartford Bank, at Hartford;

Incorporated in May 1792. Capital, same as the former—number of shares, 250.

John Caldwell, president.

Hezekiah Merrill, cashier.

L I T E R A R Y I N S T I T U T I O N S.

Yale College, at New-Haven,

Was founded in the year 1700; and called Yale, in honour of Gov. Yale, one of its principal benefactors.

Its

Its library contains 2300 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is sufficiently complete to exhibit experiments in the whole course of natural philosophy. The museum contains a variety of curiosities, and is constantly increasing. Its funds received a liberal addition in 1792, by a grant from the legislature.

The number of matriculated students is about 2200.

, president.

Fellows.

Eliphalet Williams, D.D.	Josiah Whitney,
Nathaniel Taylor,	David Ely,
Elizur Goodrich, D.D.	Nathan Williams,
Timothy Pitkin,	Hezekiah Ripley,
Enoch Huntington,	Levi Hart.

The governor, lieutenant governor, and six senior assistants in the council, are, associated with the president, &c. members of the corporation.

(Vacant) professor of divinity.

, professor of ecclesiastical history.

J. W. Edwards, A. M.	} tutors.
James Gould, A. M.	
Josiah Stebbings, A. M.	

The "Connecticut Medical Society" is an institution of considerable note.

(189)

NEW-YORK.

Length, 350 miles; breadth, 300; counties, 40;
inhabitants, 340,120.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

In the state of New-York, the legislature consists of a senate and an assembly, or house of representatives. The number of senators is equal to one third of the assembly, the whole number of which is at present 70, and may never exceed 300. They are elected for four years, and classed in such manner that the seats of a fourth part are vacated every year. They must be freeholders. Members of the assembly are elected annually in May. The qualifications requisite to vote for an assemblyman, or senator, are a maturity of age, an oath of allegiance to the state, six months residence, and being a freeholder, and worth 100l. clear of incumbrance. The same qualifications are required of voters for governor, as of voters for senators. And those who are admitted to vote for members of assembly, in consequence of their being freemen of the cities of Albany and New-York, must have been freemen of the former at the time of ratifying the constitution in 1777, or of the latter, previous to the 4th of October 1775, and usually resident therein. The governor, chancellor, and judges of the supreme court, are, ex officio, a council for the revision of all bills about to be passed into laws. They may object to a bill, but have not a complete negative. For two thirds of both houses adhering to any bill, it will finally pass.

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected once in three years. The governor must be a freeholder; and the lieutenant governor is, ex officio, president of the senate, has a casting vote, and executes the functions of governor in case of vacancy.

All officers, whose appointments are not specially provided for in the constitution, are chosen by a council of appointment, named from the senate annually, by the assembly, one person being named from each great district, and the same persons being ineligible two years successively. The governor is, ex officio, president thereof, and has a casting vote.

Military officers hold their appointments during pleasure; the chancellor, judges of the supreme, and first judges;

judges of the county courts during good behaviour, or till 60 years of age; sheriffs and coroners one year, and are incapable of serving longer than four years successively.

The treasurer of the state, county treasurer, loan officers, and clerks of the supervisors, are appointed by acts of the legislature; the register, and clerks in chancery, by the chancellor; clerks of the supreme and probate courts, by their respective judges; attorneys, solicitors, and counsellors at law, by the courts in which they plead; and town clerks, supervisors, assessors, constables, and collectors, by the people.

OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT.

Executive.

George Clinton, governor, and commander in chief, &c.
Pierre Van Cortlandt, lieutenant-governor, and president of the senate.

Lewis Scott, secretary of the state.

Robert Harpur, deputy sec. Gerard Bancker, treasurer.

Peter T. Curtenius, auditor. Simon De Wit, surveyor gen.

Commissioners of the Land-Office.

The governor,	Secretary of the state,
Lieutenant governor,	Attorney general,
Speaker of the assembly,	Treasurer and auditor.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Robert R. Livingston, chancellor.

Peter Livingston, register.

Masters in Chancery.

Gilbert Livingston,

John Ray,

Jeremiah Lansing,

J. Miles Hughes.

Clerks in Chancery.

Leonard Gansevoort, jun.

A. G. Lansing,

Thomas Cooper,

R. S. Freat.

John W. Watkins,

Examiners in Chancery.

Edward Duncomb,

Abraham G. Lansing.

Sergeant at arms, Jesse Weeks.

Supreme

Supreme Court.

Robert Yates, chief justice.

John Sloss Hobart,

John Lansing, jun.

Morgan Lewis,

Egbert Benson,

Puisne judges.

Nathaniel Lawrence, attorney-general.

John M'Kesson, clerk of the supreme court.

James Fairlie, clerk of the circuit, and of oyer & terminer.

The youngest Puisne justice of the supreme court, for the time being, is sole judge of a court of exchequer.

Court of Probate.

Peter Ogilvie, judge; William Ogilvie, clerk.

Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	First Judges.	Counties.	First Judges.
New-York,	The mayor of the city, ex. of.	Clinton,	Charles Platt
Richmond,	Paul Michéau	Ontario,	Oliver Phelps
King's,	Johann. E. Lott	Otsego,	Wil. Cooper
Queen's,	Benjamin Coe	Herkemer,	Henry Staring
Suffolk,	Selah Strong	Tioga,	Abr. Miller
Westchester,	Eben. Lotkwood	Montgom.	Fred. Fisher
Dutchess,	Zephaniah Platt	Saratoga,	J. Thompson
Columbia,	Peter Van Ness	Albany,	A. Ten Broeck
Rensselaer,	Ant. Ten. Eyck	Ulster,	Nathan Smith
Washingt.	Ebenezer Russell.	Orange,	W. Thompson

COURT SESSIONS.

Supreme Court.

At New-York, on the 3d Tuesdays in January and April;
at Albany, on the last in July and 3d in October.Court of Exchequer, at the same time and place as the
supreme Court.Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General
Gaol Delivery, in each county, as the judges of the su-
preme court may appoint.

Common Pleas and General Sessions.

General sessions, at New-York, on the first Tuesdays in
February, May, August, and November.Common pleas and sessions, at Albany, on the 3d Tuesday
in January, and 1st in June and October.In Suffolk county, on the last Tuesday in March and 1st
in October.

In Queen's county, 1st Monday in June and 2d in Nov.

In King's county, 3d Tuesdays in April and October.

In Richmond county, 1st Monday in May and 4th in Sept.

In Westchester county, common pleas, 4th Mondays in January, May, and September. General sessions, 4th in May and September.

In Orange county, 2d Tuesdays in Feb. May, and October.

In Dutchess county, 3d Tuesdays in January and May, and 2d in October.

In Columbia county, last Mondays in Jan. May, and Oct.

In Washington county, 2d Tuesday in February, last in May, and 1st in November.

In Montgomery county, 2d Tuesdays in February, June, and October.

Ontario county, 1st Tuesdays in June and November.

In Clinton county, 1st Tuesdays in May and October.

In Rensselaer county, pleas and sessions, 2d Tuesdays in June and November; and pleas, 3d in February.

In Saratoga county, pleas and sessions, the last Tuesday in February, and 3d in June; and pleas, 3d in November.

In Otsego county, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d in January.

In Herkemer county, 1st Tuesday in June and 3d in Jan.

In Tioga county, 4th Tuesdays in January and June.

In Ulster county, pleas and sessions, 1st Tuesday in May and 3d in September; and pleas, 1st in January and July.

Notaries Public.

John McKesson,

Francis Bloodgood,

John H. Wendell,

John Keefe,

James M. Hughes,

James De Hart,

John Wilkins,

Edward Dunscomb,

Isaac Van Vleck,

John Wilkes,

John F. Roorbach,

Adrian Kiffam,

C. D. Colden,

Isaac L. Kipp,

Francis Lynch,

Daniel Thew,

CITY of NEW-YORK.

Richard Varick, mayor; Samuel Jones, recorder,
Daniel Phoenix, chamberlain.

Wardens of the Port of New-York.

Thomas Laurence, Augustine Lawrence, William Heyer,
Physician, Malachi Treat.

CITY of ALBANY.

Abraham Yates, mayor; Peter W. Yates, recorder;
Elbert Willet, chamberlain.

CITY

CITY of HUDSON.

John C. Ten Broeck, chief marshal,
Seth Jenkins, mayor; Nathaniel Green, recorder.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Columbia College, at New-York.

This seminary was first founded in 1754, and was, by the charter incorporating it, styled King's College. Since the revolution the name has been changed to that which it now bears. It is now under the superintendence of twenty-four trustees; who are, by act of the legislature passed in 1787, a body corporate. The college edifice is situated in an elevated and pleasant part of the city, rather remote from the hurry and bustle of business. It is now in a flourishing state; is well furnished with able professors, and a new and complete philosophical apparatus; and has usually about 100 resident students, exclusive of students in medicine, who amount to about 50. The governor is chancellor; the Rev. John Rogers, D.D. vice-chancellor. And those concerned in the instruction:

W. Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. president, and professor of rhetoric and belles lettres.

Rev. John D. Gross, D.D. professor of moral philosophy and geography.

John Kemp, L. L. D. professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy.

Rev. Elijah D. Ratoone, profess. of the Latin and Greek lang.

Rev. John Christoff Kunzie, D. D. profess. of oriental lang.

Samuel Latham Mitchel, L. L. D. professor of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture.

M. Mercellin, professor of the French language.

James Kent, ditto of law.

Faculty of Medicine.

Samuel Bard, dean; Richard Bailey, professor of anatomy

Samuel Nicholl, professor of physic.

Samuel L. Mitchell, ditto of chemistry and botany.

John R. B. Rogers, professor of midwifery.

Wright Post, professor of surgery.

William P. Smith, professor of materia medica.

William Hamersley, professor of institutes of medicine.

Richard Kiffam, professor of botany.

Commencement annually on the 1st Wednesday in May.

There are said to be eight or ten incorporated academies in the state. One is at Flatbush, on Long-Island; it is

called Erasmus Hall, and is in a thriving situation. Another, called Clinton Academy, is at East Hampton, on the east end of Long-Island; one is at Kingston, and one at Schenectady. The names and site of the others could not at present be obtained.

Societies and Incorporated Companies.

The principal societies are, St. Tammany's Society, or, Columbian order; under the patronage of which is the American Museum (of New-York); St. George's Society; St. Patrick's; St. Andrew's; German Society; Society for the Manumission of Slaves, and for protecting such of them as have been liberated; Society for the relief of poor debtors confined in gaol; General Society of mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York; New-York Manufacturing Society; New-York Library Society; New-York Medical Society; Marine Society; New-York Musical Society; St. Cecilia, Provident, and Benevolent Societies; Deafon Society; New-York Cooper Society; Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries; and Democratic Society. Several of these societies are incorporated, and some have considerable funds, particularly the New-York Hospital, chartered June 13, 1771, and holds estates to the amount of 5000*l.* sterling. The City Dispensary has an annual revenue of about 600*l.*

Among the useful institutions of this state may be reckoned "The Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures." It was incorporated on the 22th of March 1793; and, by the act of incorporation, may hold property sufficient to produce an annual income of 2000 dollars. The design of the institution is particularly and fully set forth in the preface to the act incorporating it; the leading articles of which are, however, expressed in the name.

The following gentlemen were appointed to office by the act:

Robert R. Livingston, president.

John Slofs Hobart, vice-president.

Samuel Jones, treasurer.

Samuel L. Mitchell, and Samuel Jones, jun. secretaries.

In March 1792, two companies were incorporated for the purpose of extending and improving inland navigation; one styled, The western inland lock navigation company, in the state of New-York; the other, The north-

ern.

ern. The object of the former is to open a water communication between the navigable part of Hudson's river and the lakes Ontario and Seneca; of the latter, between the navigable part of the said river and lake Champlain. Each company is under the management of thirteen directors, who are elected on the 1st Monday in May annually. Their respective capitals are 1000 shares; and when either company shall have expended 25,000 dollars in prosecuting the object of its institution, a donation of 12,500 dollars, on the part of the state, is to be made thereto, to be expended in the same way.

BANKS.

There are three banks in the state, besides a branch of the United States bank. These are at the cities of New-York, Albany, and Hudson. That of New-York was incorporated in March 1791; of Albany, April 1792; and of Columbia, at Hudson, in March 1793; and their respective acts of incorporation will expire at the same time, to wit, on the 2d Tuesday in May 1811. Each is managed by thirteen directors, who are elected annually on the 2d Tuesday in May; one of whom is to be afterwards appointed president. In regard to the bank of New-York, only eight of the directors, except the president, may, at any election, be re-chosen; and in regard to each of the other, only nine.

Bank of New-York.

The number of shares are 1900; which, at 500 dollars each, produce a capital of 950,000 dollars. And the whole amount of stock and capital, which the corporation may possess, may not exceed 1,000,000 dollars.

President, Gullian Verplank; cashier, Charles Wilkes.

Bank of Albany.

Its capital is constituted of 600 shares, at 400 dollars each; which amounts to 240,000 dollars, and may never exceed 260,000.

President, Abraham Ten Broeck; cashier, Garret Van Schaack.

Bank of Columbia at Hudson.

Its whole amount of stock and capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. This is composed of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each.

Benjamin Stoddert, President.	Peter Casanave,
William Deakins, junior.	Charles Lowndes,
Uriah Forrest,	Thomas I. Beatty,
James M. Lingam,	William B. Magruder,
John Mason,	Thomas Turner,
Marshall Waring,	Tristram Dalton.

L O D G E S.

Grand Lodge, Robert R. Livingston, right worshipful grand master.

Subordinate to the Grand Lodge.

St. John's,	No. 1 Francis Childs,, W. M.
Royal Arch Independent,	2 William Wright, W. M.
St. Andrews Lodge,	3 Robert Bruce, W. M.
Jerusalem,	4 William Rollinson, W. M.
St. John's	5 Simeon De Witt, W. M.
Hiram Lodge,	6 Joseph Prescott, W. M.
Holland Lodge,	7 Andrew Inderwyck, W. M.
Howard Lodge,	8 R. J. Vandenbroek, W. M.
Holland Mark Lodge,	

Washington Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons meet twice in the year if necessary.

Presiding Officers.

J. F. Roerback, J. Abrams, W. Moony.

Besides the preceding, there are several Lodges in different parts of the state. In Albany there are two, and in Schenectady one.

M I L I T I A.

According to the returns of the adjutant-general the militia of this state in 1791 amounted to 50,399.

NEW-JERSEY.

Length, 160 miles; breadth, 52; counties, 13; townships, 94; inhabitants, 184,139.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution,

THE legislature of New Jersey is composed of a legislative council and a general assembly. Both branches are elected by the people annually; viz. on the 2d Tuesday in October. They meet on the second Tuesday after their election. A member of the legislative council must have been an inhabitant and freeholder in the county in which he is chosen one year, and worth 1000*l.* real and personal estate;—of the general assembly, an inhabitant and freeholder as aforesaid, and worth 500*l.* real and personal estate;—and electors must be of full age, worth 50*l.* and have resided a year in the county where they offer their votes. The legislative council is equal to one third part of the assembly, and at present each county elects one member of the former, and three of the latter.

The governor in this (and in all the states to the southward of it, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Kentucky excepted) is chosen by the legislature. He is annually appointed; and is, *ex officio*, president of the council, chancellor and ordinary of the state. The council elect a vice president, who, in case of the governor's absence, executes his office.

Judges of the supreme court hold their offices seven years; judges of the common pleas, clerks of either court, justices of the peace, attorney-general, and secretary, five years; the treasurer, one year; and are respectively, with the general and field officers, appointed by the legislature. Sheriffs and coroners (who may not serve more than three years successively), constables and commissioners of appeals relative to unjust assessments, are chosen by the people yearly. And captains and subalterns by the companies.

The governor and council constitute a court of appeals in the last resort. And any three of the legislative may be the governor's privy council.

LEGISLA-

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Richard Howell, governor—president of the council,
chancellor and ordinary.

Council.

Peter Haring,
John Condit,
Samuel Randolph,
Thomas Henderion,
James Linn,
John Black,
Joseph Ellis,

John Mayhew,
Jeremiah Eldredge,
John Lambert,
Abraham Kitchel,
Samuel Ogden,
Charles Beardlee.

, clerk of the council.

Silas Condict, speaker }
Maskell Ewing, clerk } of the house of assembly.
Thomas Adams, secretary of the state.
James Mott, treasurer.

J U D I C I A R Y.

Court of Chancery.

Chancellor, the governor.

Masters.

Frederick Frelinghuysen,
Joseph Scudder,
Joseph Hugg,

Joseph Read,
Samuel W. Stockton.

Register and clerk, Gerthom Craft.

Examiners, Isaac Williamson and S. W. Stockton.

Supreme Court.

James Kinsey, chief justice.

Isaac Smith, }
John Chetwood, } judges.

Jonathan Rhea, clerk; his office kept at Trenton.

Aaron D. Woodruff, attorney-general.

Elisha Boudinot, clerk of the circuits.

Aaron Dunham, auditor of accounts.

Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.

Bergen,
Essex,
Middlesex,

Clerks.

Nehemiah Wade,
Aaron Ogden,
Jonathan Deare,

Sheriffs.

William M. Bell,
James Hedden,
Thomason Stelle,
Monmouth,

Counties.	Clerks.	Sheriffs.
Monmouth,	Joseph Sendder,	William Lloyd,
Somerset,	Fred. Feelinghuysen,	John Hardenbergh,
Burlington,	John Lawrence,	Job Lippencott,
Gloucester,	Elisha Clark,	Samuel Flanigan,
Salem,	Anthony Keasby,	Edward Hall,
Cape-May,	Jeremiah Eldredge,	Eleazar Hand,
Hunterdon,	Samuel W. Stockton,	John Anderson,
Morris,	Caleb Ruffel,	John Cobb,
Cumberland,	James Giles,	Reuben Burgin,
Suffex,	Charles Rhodes,	Mark Thomson.

S E S S I O N S.

Supreme Court.

At Trenton, the first Tuesdays in April and September, and the second in May and November.

Courts of Nisi Prius.

At such times and places, in the respective counties, as the justices of the supreme court shall direct.

Courts of Common Pleas, and general Quarter Sessions.

At Middlesex, the third Tuesdays in Jan. first in April, third in July, and 2d in Oct.; at Monmouth, the 4th in Jan. April, and July, and 3d in Oct.; at Essex, the 2d in Jan. and April, 4th in June, and 3d in Sept.; at Somerset, the 1st in Jan. 3d in April and June, and 1st in Oct.; at Bergen, the 4th in Jan. and March, 2d in June, and 4th in Oct.; at Morris, the 3d in March, 1st in July, 4th in Sept. and 3d in Decemb.; at Burlington, the 2d. in Feb. 3d in May, 2d in Aug. and 1st in Nov.; at Gloucester, the 3d in March and June, 1st Oct.; in and 2d. in Decem.; at Salem, the 1st in March, 2d in June, 3d in Sept. and 1st in Decem.; at Cape May, the 1st in Feb. 4th in May, 1st in Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Hunterdon, the 1st in Feb. May, and Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Cumberland, the last in Feb. 1st in June, 4th in Sep. and last in Nov.; at Suffex, the 3d in Feb. 4th in May, 3d in Aug. and 4th in Nov.

Orphan's Courts are held in each county, in the same week in which the Common Pleas are held, and at such other times as the judges shall appoint.

LITERARY

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In this state are two colleges, seven academies, and several grammar schools of considerable note.

The colleges are at Princeton and Brunswick. The former of which is called Nassau Hall; the latter, Queen's college.

Nassau Hall

Was founded in 1738, and enlarged in 1747.—It is now under the management of twenty-three trustees; of the number of whom are the governor of the state and president of the college, *ex officio*.

This seminary sustained material injury from the British troops during the late war; its library and philosophical apparatus being nearly consumed. The loss is now, however, principally retrieved. The library contains between two and three thousand volumes. And the number of students usually resident amount to about ninety; besides those in the grammar school annexed to it, who amount to about twenty.

The annual income of the college is about 900l.

The following are the gentlemen concerned in instruction:

Rev. Samuel S. Smith, D. D. president, and professor of divinity and moral philosophy.

John Minto, L. L. D. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Silas Wood, A. M. Robert Finley, A. M. tutors.

Queen's College

Was instituted about the commencement of the late war. Its principal founders were a body from the Reformed Dutch church. A grammar school is connected with the college, and the number of students in both are said to be about forty.

The Academies are at Freehold, in Monmouth county; at Trenton, Hackinsack, Orangedale, in Essex county, Elizabeth-town, Burlington, and Newark.—The Grammar Schools, at Springfield, Morristown, Bordentown, and Amboy.

Some of the above are pretty well endowed, and supplied with able instructors.

MILITIA.

MILITIA.

This state contains 4 divisions, 10 brigades, 80 battalions, 349 companies of infantry, 26 of light infantry, 11 of grenadiers, 21 troops of horse, and 14 companies of artillery. Aggregate number enrolled 25,783; exempts 3294—total 29,077.

Major generals.

Messrs. Dayton, Harris,
Prellinghuysen, Ellis.

Brigadier generals.

Messrs. Dey, Lawrence,
Cumming, Hunkinsohn,
Doughty, Taylor,
Neilson, Bloomfield,
Beatty, Giles.

Adjutant general, Anthony W. White.

P E N N S Y L V A N I A

Length, 288 miles; breadth, 156; square miles, 44,900
 counties, 21; inhabitants, 434,373.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE legislative power is administered by a senate and house of representatives; the supreme executive by a governor; and the judiciary by a supreme court, courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, by a court of common pleas, an orphan's court, a register's court, and a court of quarter sessions of the peace, for each county, by justices of the peace, and such other courts as the legislature may establish.

The legislature and governor are elected by the freemen. Elections are on the second Tuesday in October, and the legislature meet on the first in December.

The representatives and a fourth part of the senators are elected annually. The number of representatives must not be less than sixty, nor exceed one hundred; nor of senators less than a fourth, nor greater than a third part of the number of representatives. They are respectively apportioned among the several counties and districts agreeably to an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants therein, to be taken every seven years, and the senators are divided by lot into four classes, and the seats of one class vacated every year. Each house choose their own officers, are judges of their own elections, &c. &c. And both houses, by joint vote, annually choose the state treasurer. Representatives must have attained the age of twenty-one, have been citizens and inhabitants of the state three years previous to their election, and the last year previous thereto, an inhabitant of the county where elected, unless absent on the public business of the state, or of the United States; senators must be twenty-five, have been citizens and inhabitants, as aforesaid, four years, and the last year previous to their election, of the district wherein they are elected, unless, &c. and electors twenty-one, have resided in the state two years, and paid taxes.

The governor is chosen for three years, and is not eligible more than nine years in twelve. He must have attained the age of thirty, and been a citizen and inhabit-

ant of the state seven years (unless, &c.) In case of vacancy the speaker of the senate officiates as governor.

All officers, whose appointments are not expressly provided for by the constitution, or by law, are appointed by the governor. And among those, whose appointments are by the constitution to be regulated by law, are militia officers, all officers in the treasury department (the treasurer excepted), attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, to highways, constables, and all other township officers.—In the appointment of sheriffs and coroners, two persons are respectively nominated for each office by the freemen in the several counties, one of whom is appointed by the governor. They serve three years, and sheriffs are not eligible more than three in six years.——The judges, and justices of the peace, hold their offices during good behaviour; and the secretary (bene se gerente) during the governor's continuance in office.

For the jurisdictions and powers of the several courts, the reader is referred to the 5th article of the constitution.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Thomas Mifflin, governor, and commander in chief;

salary, 5333 dolls. 33 cents.

Alexander James Dallas, secretary, salary, 1333 do. 33 do.

James Trimble, deputy-secretary, salary, 666 do. 67 do.

Anthony Morris, speaker

Timothy Matlack, clerk

Morrison, assist. clerk

} of the senate

George Latimer, speaker

Peter Baynton, clerk

Jacob Shallows, assist. clerk

} of the house of represent.

, comptroller-general; sal. 800l.

John Donaldson, register-general; salary, 1333 do. 33 do.

Christian Febiger, state-treasurer; salary, 500l.

David Kennedy, secretary,

Francis Johnson, receiv. gen.

Daniel Brodhead, survey. gen.

Matthew Irwin, master of the rolls.

, escheator general.

} of the land-office, { salary
1333
do. 33
do each

Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

John Maxwell Nesbit,

Magnus Miller,

Nathaniel Falconer,

Joseph Anthony,

George Ord,

Robert Bethel,

William Allen.

Health-officer, W. Allen.

Register of German passengers, Lewis Farmer.

Physicians, Samuel Duffield, James Mease,

Interpreters of Foreign Languages.

Of French and English, Peter S. Duponceau; Peter Le Barbier Dupleffis.

Of German and Low Dutch, Charles Erdman.

Of Spanish, James P. De Puglier.

JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Benjamin Chew, president.

The judges of the supreme court, and the presidents in the several circuits of the court of common pleas, complete the bench.—Edward Burd, clerk.

Supreme Court.

Thomas M^rKean, chief justice; salary 2666 dolls. 66 cents.

Edward Shippen,

Jasper Yates,

Thomas Smith,

} assistant judges; salary 1600 dolls.

Jared Ingersol, attorney-general; salary 666 dolls. 66 cents.

Edward Burd, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.

Court of Common Pleas.

For the establishment of this court, the state is divided into five circuits. In each circuit is a president, who sits in every county thereof; and, with a set of judges resident in each county, composes the court in the counties respectively.

First Circuit.

James Biddle, president; salary 1600 dolls.

Associate Judges.

Philad. county, Jonathan Bayard Smith, William Robinson.

Charles Biddle, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.

George Campbell, register; Matthew Irvin, recorder.

Hilary Baker, clerk of the quarter sessions, &c.

William Nichols, clerk of the orphans court.

William Will, sheriff; John Leacock, coroner.

Notaries public.—Peter S. Duponceau; Clement Biddle;

Asheton Humphreys; Peter Lohra; Robert H. Dunkin;

John Hallowell.

Associate

Associate Judges.

Montgo. Delawa. Bucks county.

Henry Wynkoop
John Barclay
Ma. Hutchinson
Rich. Backhouse

Hugh Lloyd
Richard Riley
Mark Wilcox

Robert Lollar
B. Rittenhouse
Benj. Marclay

Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
Samuel Benezet, prothonot. &c.
and clerk of the orphans court.
James Hanna, register and recor.
William Chapman, sheriff
John Hough, coroner
Isaac Hicks, notary public.
William R. Atlee, proth. &c. reg.
and rec. and clerk of orphan ct.
Elisha Price, notary public
James Bernard, sheriff
Thomas Craig, prothonotary, &c.
and clerk of the orphans court
Henry Kooker, sheriff
Daniel Levering, coroner

Second Circuit.

Lancast. Chester.

John Joseph Henry, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.
Walter Tinney
James Moore
Benj. Jacobs
Samuel Evans
Robert Coleman
Frederick Kuhn
John Whitehill
Andrew Graff

William Gibbons, prothon. &c.
Stephen Moylan, regist. and rec.
John M'Clellan, sheriff
Aaron Musgrove, notary public
John Hubley, prothonotary, &c.
George Ross, regist. and record.
Joseph Hubley, notary public
John Miller, sheriff
Henry Miller, prothonotary, &c.
Jacob Barnitz, regist. and record.
John Doll, jun. } notaries public
John Morris }
Godfrey Lenhart, sheriff
Jacob Lirch, coroner
Alex. Graydon, prothonotary, &c.
and clerk of the orphans court
Joseph Montgomery, reg. and rec.
Jacob Wirick, sheriff
William Graydon } nota. public
Anthony Seyfert }

York.

Henry Slagle
Samuel Edie
William Scott
Jacob Rudisell

Dauphin.

John Gleningher
John Carson
John Kean

Third Circuit.

Berks.

Jacob Rush, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.
James Diemer
Joseph Heister
George Ege
Cadwal. Morris

George Eckhart, prothonot. &c.
Jacob Bower, register and recor.
John Spayd, notary public
Philip Kreemer, sheriff

Associate Judges.

Northum. Luzerne. Northamp.
 { Peter Roads
 { William Henry
 { Dav. Waggoner
 { John Mul
 { Obadiah Gore
 { Ma. Hollenback
 { Nath. Dennison
 { Rosewell Wells
 { Th. Strawbridge
 { John M^r Pherfon
 { Samuel MacLay
 { William Wilson

Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
 William Craig, prothonotary, &c.
 Aaron Arndt, register and recor.
 John Kaffe, } notaries public
 Henry Spering, }
 Jonas Hartzell, theriff
 Joseph Morton, coroner
 Lord Butler, prothon. &c. register,
 recorder and clerk of the orphans
 court
 John Franklin, sheriff
 Jasper Ewing, prothonotary, &c.
 Flavel Rowan, sheriff; and notary
 public
 Joseph Lorence, coroner.

Fourth Circuit.

president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

Bedford. Franklin. Cumberl.
 { Jonathan Hoge
 { James Dunlap
 { Samuel Laird
 { John Jordan
 { James M^r Dowel
 { James Maxwell
 { Geo. Matthews
 { Ja. M^r Calmont
 { George Woods
 { James Martin
 { Hugh Barclay
 { James Wells

William Lyon, proth. &c. regist.
 recorder, and clerk of the or-
 phans court
 James Wallace, sheriff
 Edward Crawford, prothonotary,
 &c. register, recorder, and clerk
 of the orphans court
 Henry Work, sheriff
 David Espy, prothonotary, &c.
 register, recorder, and clerk of the
 orphans court

Mifflin.
 { William Brown
 { Samuel Bryson
 { Thomas Beale

Thomas M^r Gaughey, sheriff
 James Heydon, coroner
 Samuel Edmiston, prothonotary,
 &c. register, recorder, and clerk
 of the orphans court
 Thomas Wilson, sheriff
 William Armstrong, coroner

Hunting.
 { David Stewart
 { Robt. Galbraith
 { Benjamin Elliot
 { Hugh Davidfon

Andrew Henderson, prothonotary,
 &c. register, recorder, and clerk
 of the orphans court
 John Galbraith, sheriff

Fifth Circuit.

Alexander Addison, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.
Associate Judges.

Westmorland
Washing.
Fayette.
Allegheny.

John Baird
William Jack
William Todd
James Barr

Henry Taylor
James Edgar
James Allison
Mathew Ritchie

James Findley
Nathl. Brading
Edward Cook
Isaac Mason

George Wallace
John Wilkins
John M'Dowell
John Gibson

Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
Michael Hufnagle, prothon, &c.
James Guthrie, regist. and rec.
Thomas Hamilton, clerk of quarter
sessions and orphans court
John Brandon, sheriff
Frederick Roher, coroner
David Redick, proth. &c. and
clerk of the orphans court
James Marshall, reg. and rec.
William Wallace, sheriff
Ephraim Douglass, proth. &c. and
clerk of the orphans court
Alexander M^cClean, reg. and rec.
Joseph Huston, sheriff
Henry Beeson, coroner
James Brison, prothon. &c. and
clerk of the orphans court
Samuel Jones, reg. and recorder
Isaac Craig, notary public
Samuel Evalt, sheriff
Nathaniel Bedford, coroner

SESSIONS OF THE COURTS.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals.

AT Philadelphia, on the second Mondays in July, annually, and may adjourn from time to time.

The Supreme Court

At Philadelphia, the first Mondays in January, April, and September. The terms continue only fourteen days, except January term, which lasts twenty-one days

Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Nisi Prius, are generally held once a year, in every county, at such time as the judges appoint.

The Courts of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Counties,	Mondays,			
Philadelphia,	1 Mar.	1 June	3 Sept.	1 Dec.
Delaware,	last Jan.	last April	last July	last Oct.
Bucks,	1 Feb.	1 May	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Montgomery,	2 Feb.	2 May	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Chester,	3 Feb.	3 May	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Lancaster,	last Feb.	last May	last Aug.	last Nov.
York,	1 Mar.	1 June	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Dauphin,	2 Mar.	2 June	2 Sept.	2 Dec.
Berks,	1 Jan.	1 April	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Northampton,	2 Jan.	2 April	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Luzerne,	3 Jan.	3 April	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Northumberland	4 Jan.	4 April	4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Cumberland,	1 Jan.	1 April	1 Aug.	last Oct.
Mifflin,	2 Jan.	2 April	2 Aug.	1 Nov.
Huntingdon,	3 Jan.	3 April	3 Aug.	2 Nov.
Bedford,	4 Jan.	4 April	4 Aug.	3 Nov.
Franklin, on the	Mon. next following the Bedford courts;			
Alleghany,	1 Mar.	1 June	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Westmoreland,	2 Mar.	2 June	2 Sept.	2 Dec.
Fayette,	3 Mar.	3 June	3 Sept.	3 Dec.
Washington,	4 Mar.	4 June	4 Sept.	4 Dec.

Mayor's Courts are held the third Monday in March, June, September, and December.

City of Philadelphia.

Mathew Clarkson, Mayor. Alexa. Wilcocks, recorder.
William Nichols, clerk of the Mayor's court.

M I L I T I A.

The state contains 9 divisions, and 23 brigades. The first six divisions contain each, two brigades; the seventh and eighth, each, three; and the ninth, five. The major and brigadier generals are arranged agreeably to their respective divisions and brigades.

Major-Generals.

Walter Stewart
Thomas Craig
Stephen Moylan
Edward Hand
Daniel Heister

William Irvine
William Montgomery
John Patton
John Gibson

Brigadier-

Brigadier-Generals.

Thomas Proctor

Jacob Morgan

Francis Murray

James Morris

John Bartholomew

Benjamin Brannan

James Ross

Henry Miller

Jacob Bower

I. A. Hanna

Thomas Buchanan

James Chambers

Brown

William Wilton

Simon Spalding

John Piper

Benjamin Elliot

John Brattan

William Jack

Henry Taylor

John Minor

Ephraim Douglass

John Wilkins, jun.

Adjutant-General, Josiah Harmar.

B A N K.

The Bank of Pennsylvania was incorporated on the 30th day of March 1793, and is to continue a corporation till the 4th day of March 1813. There are twenty-five directors, including the president; six of whom are appointed by the legislature, and nineteen by the stockholders annually. The election by the stockholders is on the first Monday in February—The present capital consists of 5000 shares, at 400 dollars each, which produce 2,000,000 dollars. The number of shares may be increased to 7500.

John Barclay, President,

Samuel Howell,

Robert Ralston,

John Leamy,

Joseph P. Norris,

James Crawford,

Godfrey Haga,

John Ross,

Philip Nicklin,

Standish Forde,

Charles Pettit,

William Montgomery,

George Pennock,

James Ash,

William Sansom,

Thomas L. Moore,

Hugh Holmes,

George Plumstead,

John C. Stocker,

Jacob Morgan,

Charles Biddle,

George Bickham.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A spirit of enterprise and improvement is characteristic of the Pennsylvanians. And perhaps it has never appeared more conspicuous than within these three or four years past.

Besides several legislative acts for opening and improving roads and rivers, not less than seven companies have, since the year 1790, been instituted for the purpose of extending inland navigation by locks and canals, of improving

proving roads by bridges and turnpikes, and of improving agriculture by the cultivation of vines. One of these companies was incorporated by the legislature on the 10th of April 1793; to wit, The Conewago Canal Company, instituted for the purpose of improving the navigation of Susquehannah, by locks, at Conewago falls. In regard to the others, power was vested in the governor, at their institution to incorporate them, by letters patent, when a certain proportion of their respective capitals should be subscribed.

The several canal companies besides the Conewago, are the following, viz. The Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation company, instituted on the 29th September, 1791, for the purpose of uniting the waters of Tulpehocken, Quittapahilla and Swetara. Their capital consists of 1000 shares at 400 dollars each, payable at such times as the company shall direct. Their election is on the first Monday in January.

President, Robert Morris; Secretary, Timothy Matlack; Treasurer, Tench Francis.

The Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation company, instituted on the 10th of April 1792, for the purpose of cutting a canal between those rivers, and uniting the waters thereof. Their capital consists of 2000 shares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company shall direct. They have commenced their operations, and made considerable progress therein. Their election is on the 1st Monday in January,—President, Robert Morris; Secretary, William Moore Smith; Treasurer, Tench Francis.

The Brandywine canal navigation company, instituted on the 10th of April 1793 (with a capital of 1500 shares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company may direct), for the purpose of improving the navigation of that creek, by canal and locks.

The companies for improving roads, &c. are The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike company, instituted on the 9th of April 1792, for the purpose of constructing an artificial road between that city and borough. Their capital consists of 1000 shares at 300 dolls. each. They have commenced, and made very considerable advancement in their operations.

The company for building a bridge over the Susquehannah (near Wright's ferry), instituted with a capital of 700 shares at 150 dollars each, on the 11th of April 1793.

The company for promoting the cultivation of vines
was

was instituted on the 22d of March 1793; with a capital of 1000 shares at 20 dollars each.

In addition to the preceding companies, there are, in Philadelphia, four insurance companies.

The Insurance Company of North America, was instituted in 1792, and incorporated in 1794. Their capital consists of 60,000 shares at 10 dollars each. And their prime object is the insuring of vessels, and other property passing by sea or land.

Ebenezer Hazard, secretary.

The Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, incorporated in 1794, upon similar principles, and for the like purposes as the preceding.

The Philadelphia contributionship, for insuring houses from loss by fire.—And,

The mutual insurance company, whose object is nearly the same.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The American Philosophical Society was treated of page 76, to which the reader is referred.

The college of physicians of Philadelphia, was instituted in 1787, and incorporated in 1789. The design of the institution is the extension of medical knowledge, and the promotion of uniformity in the practice of physic. Stated meetings are held the first Tuesday of every month. President, John Redman; Vice-president, William Shippen.

There is also a medical society, established on nearly the same principles, of which Dr. Wm. Shippen is President. University of Pennsylvania.

The seminary known by this appellation was formed by the union of two literary institutions, which had previously existed a considerable time in Philadelphia; one designated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable schools of Philadelphia; their union took place, by an act of the legislature, in 1791. In consequence of which they now constitute a very respectable seminary. Its respectability will, however, more fully appear from the various professorships in the different sciences, and the aggregate number of students, than from any encomium.

The library, though not so complete as that of Cambridge, is, however, respectable. And the philosophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately

lately increased to the value of several hundred pounds. The seminary is now under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of twenty-four members; of whom the governor of the state is, *ex officio*, president.—The funds of the University produce annually, a revenue of about 2364l.

The aggregate number of students in the several schools, is, on an average, about 510. And the number usually admitted to degrees in each year about twenty-five.

The Professors and Instructors follow :

The Rev. John Ewing, D.D. provost, and professor of natural philosophy.

The Rev. John Andrews, D.D. vice-provost, and professor of moral philosophy.

James Davidson, A.M. professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Robert Patterson, A.M. professor of mathematics,

William Rogers, D.D. professor of the English language, and belles lettres.

Henry Helmuth, D.D. professor of the German lang.

William Shippen, M.D. professor of anatomy, surgery, and midwifery.

Adam Kuhn, M.D. prof. of the practice of physic.

Benjamin Rush, M.D. professor of institutes, and of clinical medicine.

John Carson, M.D. professor of chymistry.

Caspar Wistar, M.D. adjunct professor of anat. &c.

Samuel P. Griffiths, M.D. professor of materia medica.

Benjamin S. Barton, M.D. professor of botany and natural history.

James Wilson, L.L.D. professor of law.

Samuel Jones, A.B.

Adam Boyd, A.B.

George Lochman, A.M.

} assistants to the Latin
and Greek professors.

Samuel G. Clendenin,

Daniel Jodon,

Christian F. L. Endress, A.M.

John Patterson, A.B.

James Ramsey, for the boys

Mary Robinson, for the girls

} assistant to the mathe-
matical professors.

} assistants to the
English professors.

} teachers of the cha-
ritable schools.

Dickinson

Dickinson College, at Carlisle.

This was founded in the year 1783. It is a flourishing institution, having the usual number of about eighty resident students. It has a philosophical apparatus, and a library consisting of nearly 3000 volumes. Its funds consist chiefly of land and funded certificates; of the former to the amount of 10,000 acres; of the latter, 4000l.

The Instructors are,

The Rev. Charles Nesbitt, D. D. professor of divinity.
Robert Davidson, D. D. professor of natural philosophy.
James M'Cormack, professor of mathematics.
James Davis, teacher of languages.

Besides the preceding institutions there are several excellent academies, in different parts of the state; among which may be reckoned the Friends academy in Philadelphia; the Moravian schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth; the Young Ladies academy in Philadelphia; the Episcopal academy at York town; and the academies of Germantown, Allentown, Pittsburgh, and Washington.

The Philadelphia library may properly be ranked among the literary institutions of the state. It is indeed a most valuable one, and established on the most liberal principles. It contains about 12,000 volumes, and is open every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Any person who has a taste for reading may here indulge it to great advantage; and any one wishing it, may receive books out of the library by leaving a deposit, as a security for the return, and pay a moderate tax for the loan of it.

The proprietors amount to several hundred, are incorporated, and paying annually 10s. each, for the purpose of making additions and defraying expences.

A Museum is attached to the Library.

Librarian, Zachariah Poulson.

Agreeably to the arrangement in regard to New-York, the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture belongs to this head. This society was instituted in 1785, and has been productive of considerable improvements in the art.

Humane

Humane and other Societies.

It will not comport with the limits of the Register to be particular in respect to the various institutions which come under this denomination.

The recital of them, and of the several objects to be obtained from their establishments, must therefore, in most cases, suffice.

The Pennsylvania Hospital is a most useful, as well as humane institution. The design of it was first conceived by Doctor Thomas Bond, about 40 years ago. And in the year 1756 a part of the present buildings were erected. And from that time till May 1793, 8608 patients have been admitted into it; of whom, 5435 have been cured; and 925 relieved.

It has now a capital of 17,065l. And its object is the relief of the indigent, labouring under maladies, either of body or mind.

The Philadelphia Dispensary was established in 1786, for the purpose of affording medical relief to the indigent sick. Upwards of eleven thousand patients have been already admitted into it.

The Humane Society for the purpose of recovering persons apparently dead from drowning, &c. was instituted in 1780.

The House of Employment (or, as it is more usually denominated, The Bettering House) is a humane institution for the relief and employment of such persons as are able to labour, but cannot, or will not, find employment.

The Friends Alms House is an institution somewhat, though not in all respects, similar to the last, for the use of that society.

The Abolition Society was instituted in 1774, and enlarged in 1787. Its specific object is the emancipation of the African race; and their efforts have hitherto been very successful in behalf of that people.

The remaining societies are, St. Andrew's, St. George's, The German Incorporated, The Hibernian, The Philadelphia, for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from Foreign Countries, and French Benevolent Societies; The French Patriotic, German Republican, and Democratic Societies; and The Shipmasters, The Franklin*, Caledonian, Union, Friendly, and Provident Societies.

* Consisting of Printers, and named in honour of Dr. Franklin.

L O D G E S.

In the City of Philadelphia.

Grand Lodge, Jonathan Bayard Smith, Grand Master.

John Carlon, M. D. D. G. M.

John M'Cree, S. G. W.

Edward Fox, J. G. W.

Peter Le Barbier Duplessis, G. Sec.

Gavin Hamilton, G. Treas.

Rev. John Andrews, D. D. G. Chaplain.

Thomas Proctor, G. Marshal

William Williams, G. S. B.

Jacob Bankson, D. G. S.

Walter Corey, G. Pursuivant.

Meetings on the 1st Monday in March, June, September, and December; on St. John the Baptist's, and St. John the Evangelist's days.

Subordinate to the Gr. Lodge. In the city of Philadelphia.

Lodges.	No.	Masters.	Semi-monthly meetings.
	2	Jacob Bankson	2d and 4th, Mondays
	3	John M'Cree	1st and 3d, Tuesdays
	9	James Edgers	1st and 3d, Fridays
	19	Thomas Proctor	1st and 3d, Thursdays
	51	Samuel Pancoast	2d and 4th, Ditto
Harmony	52	Cadwal. Griffith	2d and 4th, Saturdays
St. Louis	53	P. L. B. du Plessis	2d and 4th, Wednesday
Washington	59	Edward Scott	

C O U N T R Y L O D G E S.

Lodg. Situation.	Lodg. Situation.	Lodg. Situation.
5 Cantwell Br.	26 Carlisle	50 W. horse. C. c.
8 Norriston	31 Norrist. Phl. c.	54 Washington
11 London Gro.	33 Christiana Br.	55 Huntingdon
12 Winchef. Vir.	41 Portsmo. Vir.	56 Carlisle
14 Wilming. Del.	43 Lancaster	57 Newton
18 Dover	44 Duckcreek	58 Army of U. S.
18 British 17th R.	45 Pittsburgh	60 Brownsville
21 Lower Paxton	46 Church town	Fayette county.
22 Sunbury	47 PortauPrince	
25 Bristol	48 Bedford	

There is besides a Chapter of Royal Arch, which meets on the first Saturdays in March, June, September, and December; and a Sublime Lodge of Perfection, which meets every 1st and 3d Wednesdays.



DELA-

DELAWARE.

Length, 92 miles; breadth, 24; square miles, 2000; counties, 3; hundreds, —; inhabitants, 59,094.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE constitutions of Delaware and Pennsylvania being very similar, it will be easier, as we have given an abstract from the latter, to note the variations between the two, than to attempt a particular detail of the former.

The principal variations, with regard to the legislatures, respect their qualifications, the time of their election and meeting, and the classing of the senators. A representative must, in Delaware, be twenty-four years of age, have a freehold in the county, and have been three years a citizen and inhabitant of the state, and the last year previous to his election, of the county wherein he is chosen, unless he may have been absent on the public business of the state, or of the United States. Their number is at present twenty-one, being seven in each county. A senator must be twenty-seven years of age, have a freehold within the county, in 200 acres of land or real and personal estate to the value of 1000l. and have been a citizen and inhabitant, as in case of a representative. The present number is nine; three in a county. They are divided into three classes, and the seats of one class vacated every year. Electors are required to have the same qualifications as in Pennsylvania. And elections are on the first Tuesday in October, and the meeting of the legislature, on the first in January.

The governor, secretary, treasurer, sheriffs, and coroners, are appointed in the same manner, for the same time, and with the same limitation with regard to their re-appointment, as in Pennsylvania; excepting that the governor is not eligible more than three in six years. He is required to be thirty years of age, to have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States twelve years; and of this state seven, previous to his administration; (unless, &c.) He has the appointment of officers, as the governor of Pennsylvania has; and the class of inferior officers, whose appointments are there, are here, by the consti-

constitution, dependent on the laws. The speaker of the senate (and in default of him, the speaker of the house of representatives) officiates as governor, in case of vacancy. In addition to the legal tribunals established by the constitution of Pennsylvania, that of Delaware recognizes a court of chancery. The chancellor and judges of the supreme court, and court of common pleas, hold their offices during good behaviour; and justices of the peace, bene se gerentibus, seven years. Members of either branch of the legislature, the chancellor, judges of the supreme court and common pleas, and the attorney general, are, ex officiis, conservators of the peace through the state; and the treasurer, secretary, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, recorders, sheriffs, and coroners, in the counties in which they respectively reside.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Joshua Clayton, governor, and commander in chief,
salary, \$333 1-3 dollars.

James Booth, secretary; salary, 400.

Daniel Rogers, speaker

James Battell, clerk

Robert Clark, treasurer.

} of the senate.

Thomas Montgomery, auditor of accounts; salary 300.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the chancellor, and the judges of the supreme court and court of common pleas; any four of whom is a quorum.

Court of Chancery.

William Killen, chancellor, salary 800.

The prothonotaries in the several counties, are also registers in chancery.

Supreme Court.

George Read, chief justice, salary 1000.

John Clayton,

Peter Robinson,

Nicholas Ridgely, attorney general.

Common Pleas*.

Richard Bassett, chief justice; salary 1000.

* The jurisdiction of this court extends through the state.

Thomas M'Donough, }
Daniel Rodney, } puisne justices; each 400 dollars.

New Castle County.

John Stockton, clerk of supreme court.
Gunning Bedford, prothonotary of the court of common
pleas, and clerk of quarter sessions.
Daniel J. Adams, sheriff.
James Booth, register of wills, &c.
David Finney, clerk of orphans court.

Kent County.

Jacob Jones, clerk of supreme court.
Joseph Hale, prothonotary.
George Cummins, sheriff.
Francis Many, register, &c.
Joseph Harpur, clerk of quarter sessions.
Sipple Wharton, do. of orphans court.

Suffex County.

George Hazard, clerk of supreme court.
Nathaniel Mitchell, prothonotary.
Thomas Laws, sheriff.
Phillips Kollock, register, &c.
Joseph Hall, clerk of quarter sessions.
Kendal Balston, clerk of orphans court.

Court Sessions.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

At Dover on the 1st Tuesday in August annually.

Supreme Court.

In Newcastle county on the 2d, in Kent county on the 4th, and in Suffex county on the 2d, after the 4th Tuesdays in April and October.

Common Pleas.

In Suffex county on the 2d Tuesdays after the respective terms of the supreme court commence in said county; in Kent county, on the 2d Tuesdays after the commencement of the common pleas terms in Suffex; and in Newcastle, on the 2d Tuesdays after the commencement of said times in Kent.

There is only one set of judges; and they sit in every county, in the same manner as the judges of the supreme court do.

Court

Court of Chancery.

In each county, on the Tuesdays immediately succeeding those whereon the common pleas are respectively held.

M I L I T I A.

This state completes one division, which contains three brigades; each county being one. And each brigade contains three regiments.

General Officers.

Major general, Thomas Robinson.

Brigadiers, { Gunning Bedford, jun.
Richard Basset,
Peter Robinson.

Adjutant general, Daniel Jenifer Adams.

M A R Y L A N D.

Length, 134 miles; breadth, 110: containing 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western, and 8 on the eastern shore of Chesapeak Bay; and 319,728 inhabitants.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

The legislative power is administered by a senate, and house of delegates; and the supreme executive, by a governor, and an executive council.

The senate is not elected immediately by the people, as is the house of delegates; but immediately by electors chosen by the people, each county choosing two, and Annapolis and Baltimore, each one. It consists of fifteen members, nine from the Western, and six from the Eastern shore; who are chosen (as are their electors) every fifth year.

The house of delegates is elected annually; to wit, on the first Monday in October, and is composed of four members from each county, two from the city of Annapolis, and two from the town of Baltimore. They meet on the first Monday in November.

The governor and council (consisting of five members) are elected by the legislature on the second Monday in November annually. The governor presides in council, ex officio, and has a casting vote; and in case of vacancy, the oldest counsellor acts as governor, but must forthwith convene the legislature for a new election.

It is required, that the governor, at the time of his election, be above twenty-five years of age, have resided more than five years in the state, be worth above five thousand pounds, and that the same person be ineligible more than three in seven years; that the senators and counsellors be above twenty-five years old, have resided in the state above three years, and that the latter be freeholders of lands and tenements to the value of above a thousand pounds, and the former worth above a thousand pounds real and personal estate; that the delegates and electors of senators be above twenty-one years of age, have resided more than a year in their respective counties, and be worth above five hundred pounds; and that voters for delegates, &c. be above twenty-one, have freeholds in 50 acres of land in the county where they vote, and

and reside therein, or that they have property in the state to the amount of thirty pounds, and have resided in the county one year.

The governor, with the council, has the appointment of the chancellor, judges and justices, the attorney general, and registers of the land office; who, with the clerks of the general and county courts, and registers of wills, continue in office during good behaviour; also of surveyors, of militia, and all civil officers except assessors, constables, and overseers of roads.

The treasurers, auditors, and loan officers are appointed by the house of delegates, during their pleasure. Registers of wills are recommended by the legislature, and commissioned by the governor. And the clerks of the several courts are appointed by the respective judges thereof.

In the election of sheriffs, two persons are ballotted for in each county, and the one having a majority of votes (or both being equal, either at his discretion) is commissioned by the governor. They are appointed for three years, after the expiration of which they are ineligible for four years; must reside in the county, and be worth above a thousand pounds.

All civil officers appointed by the governor, and not holding their office during good behaviour, are appointed annually.

OFFICES of GOVERNMENT.

Thomas Simon Lee, governor.

Counsellors.

William Pinckney,

James Brice,

Christopher Richmond,

John Davidson.

Henry Ridgely,

Thomas Harwood, treasurer.

Court of Chancery.

Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor.

Samuel Howard, register in chancery.

General Court.

Samuel Chase,

Robert Goldsbury,

Jeremiah T. Chase.

}

judges.

Court

Court of Appeals.

Benjamin Rumsey,
 Thomas Jous, } judges.
 Benjamin Mackall,

Luther Martin, attorney-general.

Sessions of the Courts.

General Courts are held, for the Western shore, at Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May and October.—
 For the Eastern shore, at Talbot court-house, on the second Tuesdays in April and September.

Courts of Appeals are held at Annapolis, the first Tuesdays in May and October.

Chancery Courts are held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday in Feb. third in May and Oct. and second in December.

M I L I T I A.

We cannot learn that the requisitions and arrangements made in the militia act, passed May 8, 1792, have as yet been carried into effect in this state.

L I T E R A R Y I N S T I T U T I O N S.

University of Maryland.

This is composed of two colleges—Washington College at Chestertown, in Kent county, instituted in 1782. It is under the management of twenty-four visitors, or governors, and may hold estates, whose yearly value does not exceed 6000l. currency. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution, of 1250l. out of the monies arising from marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, on the eastern shore.

St John's is the other college in this institution; situated at Annapolis, was instituted in 1784, has also twenty-four trustees, who have power to hold, as a corporation, estates of 9000l. annual income. A permanent fund is assigned this college, of 1750l. a year out of the monies arising from marriage licences, ordinary licences, fines and forfeitures on the western shore. The governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the president of one of them, vice-chancellor, either by seniority or election, as may be hereafter determined. The chancellor is empowered to call a meeting of the trustees, or a representation of seven of them and two of the members of the faculty of each (the principal or president being

being one); which meeting is styled, "The convocation of the University of Maryland." They are to frame laws, preserve uniformity of manners and instruction in the two colleges, &c.

Presidents, John M'Dowell, Colin Ferguson.

Professors, Rev. Mr. Higginbottom, Rev. Mr. M'Grath.

The Roman Catholics have also a college at Georgetown. President, Mr. Plunket.

In 1785 the Methodists instituted a college at Abingdon in Harford county, called Cokesbury.

Washington Academy, in Somerset county, was instituted in 1779. It is managed by fifteen trustees; and may receive gifts and legacies, and hold lands to the amount of 2000 acres.

Bank of Maryland.

Capital, 300,000 dollars.

President, Samuel Patterson.

Cashier, Ebenezer Mackie.

VIRGINIA.

Length, 446 miles; breadth, 224; square miles, 70,000; inhabitants, 747,610; counties, 82. The counties are as follows:—

West of the Blue Ridge, 15.

Ohio,	Washington,	Frederick,
Monongalia,	Greenbrier,	Shenandoah,
Montgomery,	Kanawa,	Rockingham,
Wythe,	Hampshire,	Augusta,
Botetort,	Berkeley,	Rockbridge.

Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Water, 24.

Loudoun,	Albemarle,	Prince Edward,
Fauquier,	Amherst,	Cumberland,
Culpepper,	Buckingham,	Powhatan,
Spotsylvania,	Bedford,	Amelia,
Orange,	Henry,	Nottaway,
Louisa,	Pittsylvania,	Lunenburg,
Goehland,	Halifax,	Mecklenburg,
Flavania,	Charlotte,	Brunswick.

Between James River and Carolina, 17.

Greenville,	Surry,	Nansemond,
Dinwiddie,	Suffex,	Norfolk,
Chesterfield,	Southampton,	Princess Ann.
Prince George,	Isle of Wight,	

Between James and York Rivers, 9.

Hanover,	Henrico,	James City,
New Kent,	Williamsburg,	Warwick,
Charles City,	York,	Elizabeth City.

Between York and Rappahannoc Rivers, 6.

Caroline,	King William,	Middlesex,
King and Queen,	Essex,	Gloucester.

Between Rappahannoc and Potomac Rivers, 8.

Fairfax,	King George,	Northumberland,
Prince William,	Richmond,	Lancaster.
Stafford,	Westmorland,	

Eastern Shore, 2.

Accomac,	Northampton.
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New

Campbell,
Franklin,
Harrison,

Randolph,
Hardy,

Pendleton,
Ruffel.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

IN Virginia the supreme executive magistrate, or governor, the privy council, judges of the superior courts, auditors, attorney-general, treasurer, register of the land office, and generals of the militia, are appointed by the legislature; justices of the peace are recommended by the county courts, and military officers, other than generals, by the county and corporation courts, and commissioned by the executive; clerks of the courts, sheriffs and coroners are appointed by the respective courts, the two latter to be approved by the executive; and constables, by the justices.

The legislature consists of a senate, and house of delegates; the senate, of twenty-four members, who are divided into four classes, and the seats of one class vacated every year; the house of delegates, of two members from each county, one from each of the cities of Richmond and Williamsburgh, and one from the borough of Norfolk; who, with one class of the senate, are elected annually. Senators are required to be twenty-five years of age; and both senators and delegates to be freeholders, resident, at the time of their election, in the county or district for which they are respectively chosen; and to be elected by freeholders, seised of one hundred acres of uninhabited land, or of twenty-five acres with a house, or of a house or lot in some town.

The governor is elected annually, and is ineligible more than three in seven years.—The privy council, or council of state, consists of eight members; and may be elected either from the legislature, or the citizens at large. Two members are once every three years removed, and their places supplied, by the joint ballot of both houses; and the persons so removed are ineligible during the next three years. The eldest counsellor is, ex officio, lieutenant governor.

The judges of the superior courts hold their offices during good behaviour. The treasurer is elected annually.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

John Pride, speaker
 Humphrey Brooke, clerk } of the senate.
 Thomas Matthews, speaker }
 Charles Hay, clerk } of the house of delegates.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Henry Lee, governor; salary, £. 800.

Counsellors.

James Wood, lieut. gov.	John Dawson,
Robert Goode,	John Steel,
Hardin Burnley,	Carter Baxter,
Edmund B. Harrison,	Larkin Smith.

Salary, £. 280, each.

Archibald Blair, clerk
 Samuel Coleman, assistant clerk } to the council.

Jaquelin Ambler, treasurer; £. 600.

Charles Lewis, register of the land office; £. 450, for himself and clerks.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Court of Appeals.

Edmund Pendleton, chief justice of the state; £. 300.

Peter Lyons,	} justices; £. 300 each.
Paul Carrington,	
William Fleming,	
Henry Tazewell,	

John Brown, clerk.

High Court of Chancery.

George Wythe, chancellor; £. 300.

William Hay, master in chancery.

Peter Tinsley, clerk in chancery.

General Court.

Joseph Prentiss, chief judge,	John Tyler,
St. George Tucker,	Joseph Jones,
Richard Parker,	Spencer Roane,
Edmund Winston,	William Nelson,
James Henry,	Robert White.

Salary, £. 300, each.

John Brown, clerk.

James

James Innes, attorney-general; £. 250.

John Pendleton, auditor and solicitor; £. 300.

Sessions of the Courts.

The superior courts are held at Richmond as follows: viz.

The court of appeals, on the 10th of April and September, without limitation.

The high court of chancery, on the 1st of March, 12th of May, and 10th of September; sitting in May and September, twenty-four juridical days; and in March eighteen, unless the business be sooner compleated.

The general court, on the 9th of June and November; sitting, sixteen days.

Quarterly Courts.

In Montgomery, Washington, and Wythe, are held in April, June, September and November; Westmoreland, in February, July and October; Cumberland and Henry, in February, April, July and October; Frederick, Fairfax, King George, London, Northampton, Nansemond, Norfolk, Stafford, and Spotsylvania, in June; Hampshire, in March, May, September and November; and in Pendleton, in December.

District Court.

In the city of Richmond, at Northumberland court-house, at Staunton, and at Prince Edward court-house, respectively, on the 1st of April and of September.

In the city of Williamsburg, at Fredericksburg, and at Brunswick court-house; on the 29th of April and of September.

At King and Queen court-house, at Charlottesville, at Petersburg and at New London, on the 15th of April and of September.

At Winchester, on the 15th of April, & 1st of September.

At Dumfries and Suffolk, on the 12th of May & of Oct.

At Monongalia court-house, on the 3d of May, and 20th of September.

At Washington court-house, on the 2d of May & of Oct.

At Accomack court-house, on the 14th of May & of Oct.

At Lewisburg, in Greenbrier and Botetourt, alternately, on the 18th of May and of October; each court sitting, if business require, twelve days.

N. B. The judges of the district compose the general courts.

P

County

County Courts are held monthly in the several counties, and as follows, viz.

First Monday.

Charlotte,
Gloucester,
Henrico,
Isle of Wight,
Ohio,

Prince William,
Petersburg,
Princess Ann,
Richmond, and the city of
Williamsburg.

Second Monday.

Buckingham,
James City,
King and Queen,
Louisa,
Matthews,
Mecklenburg,

Monongalia,
Nansemond,
Northumberland,
Patrick,
Stafford, and city of
Richmond.

Third Monday.

Amherst,
Culpepper,
Dipwiddie,
Essex,
Fairfax,

Goochland,
Harrison,
Lancaster,
Prince Edward,
York.

Fourth Monday.

Bedford,
Brunswick,
Buckingham,
Cumberland,
Fauquier,
Halifax,

King William,
London,
Middlesex,
Borough of Norfolk,
Orange.

Last Monday.

Henry.

First Tuesday.

Frederick,
Montgomery,

Kockbridge.

Second Tuesday.

Northampton,
Prince George,

Wythe.

Third Tuesday.

Augusta,
Berkley,

Washington.

Fourth Tuesday.

Russel,

Surry.

Last Tuesday.

Accomack
Greenbrier,

Pittsylvania,
Westmoreland.

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First Thursday.

Flavannah,
Hanover,
King George,

Nottaway,
Sussex.

Second Thursday.

Albemarle,
Botetourt,
Caroline,
Chesterfield,

Lunenburg,
New Kent,
Southampton,
Warwick.

Third Thursday.

Charles City,
Powhatan,

Spotsylvania.

Fourth Thursday.

Amelia,

Elizabeth City.

Last Thursday.

Shenandoah.

Monday after first Tuesday.

Hardy.

M I L I T I A.

The militia of this state composes four divisions, and seventeen brigades. The general officers are as follows:

Major Generals.

Samuel Hopkins,
John Clark,

Daniel Morgan,
Henry Lee

Brigadier Generals.

Joseph Martin,
George Carrington,
Joseph Jones,
Everard Meade,
S. T. Mason,
Benjamin Biggs,
Isaac Zane,
William Tate,
Thomas Matthews,

John Blackwall,
J. Guerrant,
James Williames,
William Darg,
John Bower,
John Marshall,
James A. Bradley,
Henry Young.

Simon Morgan, adjutant general.

L I T E R A R Y I N S T I T U T I O N S.

There are two colleges, and a number of respectable academics in Virginia.

William and Mary University

Was founded during the reign of the sovereigns of England from whom it derives its name. We can say little as to its endowments and accommodations.—It was originally under the superintendency of 20 visitors; and has been an institution of considerable note.

Right Rev. James Maddison, D. D. president.

Hampden Sydney College

Is situate in Prince Edward county. It was formerly only an academy, but has of late been erected into a college. There are said to be at present between thirty and forty students resident at it. It is under the care of 27 trustees; but being without public funds it has not been conducted on a very extensive scale. There have been, however, a number of useful public characters educated there, who appear with respectability in the different learned professions, and in the legislature of their country.

Rev. Drury Lacy, A. M. vice-president.

There is also an incorporated Academy, called Liberty-Hall, situated in Rockbridge county, at present under the direction of the Rev. William Graham, A. M. and——, Trustees. It has been remarkable for furnishing a supply of preachers to the southern churches.

There are also Academies at Alexandria, Fredericksburg, the Bowling-Green in Caroline county, Hanover, and Norfolk.

K E N T U C K Y.

Length, 250 miles; breadth, 200; counties, 9; inhabitants,
73,677.

The counties are the following :—

Jefferson,	Mercer,	Lincoln,
Fayette,	Nelson,	Woodford,
Bourbon,	Madison,	Mason.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

This constitution was formed and adopted in 1792. Agreeably to which, the governor and senate are chosen by electors; the house of representatives and electors, by the people. The former are chosen once in four years, and the house of representatives annually. The number of representatives cannot exceed 100, nor be less than 40; and the senate, at first consisting of eleven, is to increase with the house of representatives, in the ratio of one to four. The annual convention of the legislature is on the first Monday in November. The constitutional qualifications of candidates for offices, or of voters, appear to be such only as are necessary to mature the mental faculties, and to secure an attachment to the state. Of candidates for the office of governor, it is required that they have attained to the age of thirty; to that of senator, twenty-seven; of representative, twenty-four; and that they have been, in either case, inhabitants of the state two years. Of voters, it is required that they be twenty-one years old, and have been inhabitants of the state two years, or of the county in which they vote, one year.

The judiciary power is vested in a court of appeals, and such subordinate courts as the legislature may establish. The judges continue in office during good behaviour; and are appointed, as are most executive officers, by the governor, with advice of the senate.

The speaker of the senate officiates as governor in case of vacancy.

E X E C U T I V E.

Isaac Shelby, Governor.

Senators.

Alexander S. Bullett, speaker of the senate.

John Campbell

Robert Todd

John Caldwell

Robert Johnston

Robert Mosley

Peyton Short

James Knox

Benjamin Harrison

Thomas Kennedy

Thomas Waring

Buckner Thruston, clerk of the senate.

Robert Breckenridge, speaker of the house of represent.

Thomas Todd, clerk of the house of representatives.

James Brown, secretary of the state.

John Logan, treasurer. William M'Dowel, jun. auditor.

Baker Ewing, register of the land office.

J U D I C I A R Y.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

George Muter, Benjamin Sabastian, Caleb Wallace.

Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Samuel M'Dowell, John Coburn, John Allen.

M I L I T I A.

Major Generals—Charles Scott, Benjamin Logan.

Brigadier Generals—Robert Todd, Benjamin Harrison,

Thomas Kennedy, Robert Breckenridge,

Pierce Butler, Adjutant General.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 300 miles; breadth, 120; Square miles, 34,000;
districts, 8; counties, 54; inhabitants, 393,751.

The districts and counties are as follows.

Edenton district; chief town, Edenton, inhabitants 53770.

Chowan,	Pasquotank,	Hertford,
Currituck,	Perquimins,	Bertie,
Camden,	Gates,	Tyrrel.

Wilmington district; chief town, Wilmington; inh. 26,350.

N. Hanover,	Dublin,	Onslow.
Brunswick.	Bladen,	

Newbern district; chief town, Newbern; inhab. 55,540.

Craven,	Pitt,	Lenoir,
Beaufort,	Wayne,	Jones,
Carteret,	Hyde,	Glasgow,
Johnston,		

Halifax district; chief town, Halifax; inhabitants, 64,690.

Halifax,	Edgecomb,	Franklin,
Northampton,	Warren,	Nash.
Martin,		

Hillsborough district; chief t. Hillsborough; inhab. 59,983.

Orange,	Caswell,	Randolph,
Chatham,	Wake,	Person.
Granville,		

Salisbury district; chief town, Salisbury; inhabit. 66,480.

Rowan,	Iredell,	Stokes,
Mecklenburg,	Surrey,	Guilford,
Rockingham,	Montgomery,	Cabarrus.

Morgan district; chief town, Morgan; inhab. 33,293.

Burke,	Lincoln,	Funcomb.
Ruthford,	Wilks,	

Fayette district; chief town, Fayetteville; inhab. 34,020.

Cumberland,	Richmond,	Sampson,
Moore,	Robison,	Anson.

The

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

The most numerous branch of the legislature is, in this state, styled the House of Commons; the other branch, the Senate. Both are elected annually; and in their election, each county chooses one senator, and two commoners; and each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Hillsborough, and Halifax, one commoner.

To be eligible as senator, a year's residence in the county, and, during that time, a fee simple therein, in 300 acres of land, are required; as commoner, like residence, and, during six months, a fee simple, or freehold estate in one hundred acres of land. To be qualified to vote for senators, residence as aforesaid, full age and freehold estate in fifty acres of land are required; for commoners, the two former qualifications and having paid taxes, or a freehold and year's residence in some town having a right to particular representation, and having paid taxes.

The governor is chosen by the legislature annually, and is ineligible more than three in five years. He is required to be above thirty years of age, to have resided in the state more than five years, and to have freehold estate exceeding the value of 1000l. He is styled captain general, &c.

The speaker of the Senate (and in default of him, the speaker of the House of Commons) acts as governor, in case of vacancy by death, &c.

A council of state, composed of seven members, is also annually appointed by the legislature. Their business is to advise the governor in the execution of his office. Four form a quorum.

The legislature appoint the judges and attorney general, and recommend the justices of the peace, who are respectively commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour; they also appoint the secretary, triennially; the treasurer, annually; and general and field officers of the militia, during pleasure.

And when any office, the appointment to which belongs to the legislature, becomes vacant during their recess, the governor grants a temporary commission which expires at the end of the next session.

The city of Raleigh, in Wake county, is the seat of government.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, governor, and command. in chief.
James Glasgow, secretary of state.

Council of state.

James Coor,
William M'Clure,
Thomas Brown,
Thomas Brickel,

Wyatt Hawkins,
Spyers Singleton,
Daniel Carthy.

William Lenoir, speaker
Sherwood Haywood, clerk
Montfort Stokes, assistant clerk

} of the senate.

John Leigh, speaker
John Hunt, clerk
Pleasant Henderson, assistant clk.
John Haywood, treasurer.
John Craven, comptroller.

} of the House of Comma.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the superior Court of Law and Equity.

Samuel Ashe,

Spruce M'Coy,

John Williams,

John Haywood, jun. attorney general.

Edward Jones, solicitor general.

Sessions of the Superior Courts.

The state is divided into two ridings, and the sessions commence, on the same days, in two different districts, as follows, viz.

In Morgan and Wilmington districts, on the 1st. and in Newbern and Salisbury districts, on the 19th of March and September.

In Edenton and Hillsborough districts, on the 6th, and in Fayette and Halifax districts, on the 23d of April and October—at the respective capital towns of the said districts.

M I L I T I A.

The military arrangements of this state correspond with the several districts, each of which composes one brigade. The governor is captain general, or commander in chief.

The

The brigadiers are,

Peter Dauge,	for Edenton	district.
Frederick Harget,	Newbern	do.
James Kenan,	Wilmington	do.
Richard Clinton,	Fayette	do.
Martin Armstreng,	Salisbury	do.
Charles M'Dowell,	Morgan	do.
Alexander Mebane,	Hillsborough	do.
Hardy Griffin,	Halifax	do.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In 1789 an act passed the legislature, establishing a university in the state, and incorporating a board of trustees. Subsequent laws have vested in the said board, property to considerable amount, to enable them to expedite the necessary buildings, and make suitable arrangements for its organization.

It is to be situated at Chapel-Hill, in Orange county.—

The following gentlemen compose the corporation :—

Alexander Martin, L. L. D.

Richard Dobbs Spaight,	Alexander Mebane,
William Lenoir,	J. Hamilton, of Guildford,
Samuel Johnston,	James Hogg,
Samuel Ashe,	David Stone,
John Williams,	Joseph M'Dowell,
Benjamin Hawkins,	Joseph Dixon,
Alfred Moore,	John Haywood, sen.
Willie Jones,	William Hill,
William R. Davie,	Thomas Blount,
Hugh Williamson, L. L. D.	Stephen Cabarrus,
Benjamin Williams,	Joel Lane,
John Hay,	Thomas Person,
Rev. S. E. M'Corkle, D. D.	Benjamin Smith,
Frederick Harget,	John S. Sitgreaves,
Joseph Graham,	Henry W. Harrington,
James Holland,	William B. Grove,
William Porter,	Aldai Osborne.

Academies are established in different parts of the state. One is at Warrenton. One at Williamsborough in Greenville.

SOUTH-

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 200 miles ; breadth, 125 ; districts, 7 ; counties, 36 ; inhabitants, 249,073.

The Districts and Counties are the following :—

Districts.	Counties.	Districts.	Counties.
Beaufort.	{ Hilton, Lincoln, Granville, Shrewsbury.	George-town.	{ Winyah, Williamburgh, Kingston, Liberty.
Charleston.	{ Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkely, Colleton, Bartholomew.	Ninety-six.	{ Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, Union, Laurens, Spartanburgh, Greenville, Pendleton.
Orange-burgh.	{ Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, Winton.	Cheraw.	{ Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington.
Camden.	{ Clarendon, Richland, Fairfield, Claremont, Lancaster, York, Chester.	The committee appointed by act of Assembly, to divide the districts into counties, were directed to lay them as nearly 40 miles square as practicable; due regard being	

paid to situations, natural boundaries, &c.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE constitution of this state, in several respects, and particularly in the construction of the legislature, bears a strong resemblance to that of the United States.

The house of representatives is composed of members chosen for two years; the senate, of members chosen for four. The senators are also classed, and the seats of one half their number vacated and re-filled at every election of

of representatives. The number of representatives is 124; of senators, 37. The general election is biennial on the second Monday in October; and the convention of the legislature annual, on the fourth in November. They meet at Columbia.

Most of the executive, as well as judiciary officers, are appointed by the legislature; the governor and lieutenant-governor being appointed for two years; the judges during good behaviour; and the commissioners of the treasury, secretary of the state, surveyor general and sheriffs, for four years respectively. The governor having served two years, and any sheriff, four, are ineligible during the next four.

In default of the governor, the lieutenant-governor executes the office of chief magistrate; and in default of both, the president of the senate.

No specific courts are recognized by the constitution; but the judiciary power is delegated to such superior and inferior courts as the legislature may establish.

To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, candidates must be thirty years of age; have resided ten years in the state, and have freeholds to the amount to £. 1500 sterling, clear of debt:—to that of senator, a candidate must have the first of the preceding qualifications; must have resided in the state five years; and if, at the time of election, he be a resident of the district in which he is elected, he must have a freehold estate to the amount of £. 300 sterling clear of debt; otherwise to the amount of £. 1000:—to that of a representative, a free white man of the age twenty-one; have resided in the state three years; and, if a resident of the district, &c. he must have a freehold in 500 acres of land, and ten negroes, or in some real estate to the amount of £. 150 sterling, clear of debt—if non-resident, to the amount of £. 500. And to be qualified to vote for members of either branch of the legislature, the voter must be a free white man of the age of twenty-one; have resided in the state two years, and have a free-hold in 50 acres of land, or a town-lot; or (not having such freehold or lot) have resided in the election-district six months, and paid a tax to the amount of 3s. sterling.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Arnoldus Vanderhorst, governor, &c.

James Ladson, lieutenant-governor.

Peter Freneau, secretary of the state.

David Ramsay, speaker } of the senate.
Felix Warley, clerk }

Jacob Read, speaker } of the house of represent.
John S. Dart, clerk }

Commissioners for settling the accounts of the treasury.

John Lewis Gervais, Arnoldus Vanderhorst.

Treasurers.

William Hort, Benjamin Waring.

J U D I C I A R Y.

Supreme Court.

John Rutledge, chief justice.

Messrs. Burke, }
Grimkie, } associate judges.
Waities, }
Bay, }

William Mason, prothonotary.

Thomas Hall, clerk of the sessions.

John Julius Pringle, attorney-general.

Court of Equity.

Richard Hutson, }
John Mathews, } judges.
Hugh Rutledge, }

William Hazel Gibbs, master in equity.

John Neufville, register.

City of Charleston.

John Huger, intendant.

John Bee Holmes, recorder.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Mount Sion College, at Winnsborough.

Rev. Dr. Nixon, president.

There is also a college at Charleston, and another at Cambridge.

Charitable and other Societies.

South Carolina, and Mount Sion Library, and St. Cilicia Societies; and a Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; a Medical Society, lately instituted in Charleston; and a Musical Society.

G E O R G I A.

Length, 600 miles; breadth, 250; counties, 11; inhabitants, 82,548.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

The election of senators is, in this state, triennial; of representatives in general assembly, annual, on the 1st Monday in October; and the legislature convene on the 1st Monday in November.

They appoint the governor, and all executive and other state officers, excepting those of the militia, and the governor's secretaries, who are appointed by the governor. The election of the governor is biennial; in the prosecution of which, as of all legislative appointments, three persons are first balloted for by the house of representatives, one of whom is afterwards elected by the senate.

In case of vacancy, by death or otherwise, in the office of governor, the president of the senate officiates.

One superior court is established, which sets semiannually in every county. Courts of appeals, and subordinate jurisdictions, are dependant on the laws for their establishment. The judges of the superior court, and attorney general, are commissioned for three years.

The constitutional qualifications for governor are, 500 acres of land, or other estate to the amount of 1000l. sterling, thirty years of age, twelve years residence in the United States, and six in Georgia; for senators, 250 acres of land, or an estate worth 250l. twenty-eight years of age, nine years residence in the United States, three in Georgia, and six months in the county in which he is chosen; for representative, 200 acres of land, or an estate worth 150l. twenty-one years of age, seven years residence in the United States, two in Georgia, and three months in the county; for the electors of either branch of the legislature, twenty-one years of age, two years residence in the state, six months in the county, and payment of taxes the preceding year.

The number of representatives, as fixed by the constitution, is at present, 34; but may be increased, as new counties are laid off in vacant parts of the state. The number of senators is one for each county.

The

The representatives are apportioned among the several counties, as follows :

Camden	-	-	2	Chatham	-	-	5
Glynn	-	-	2	Wilkes	-	-	2
Liberty	-	-	4	Washington	-	-	5
Effingham	-	-	2	Green	-	-	2
Burke	-	-	4	Franklin	-	-	2
Richmond	-	-	4				

An important article in this constitution is the regulation of descents upon principles of equality. By section 6. article 4. estates may not be entailed. The widow of an intestate has her option, either to have her dower, or a child's share ; the intestate leaving wife and children. But leaving no wife, the estate is to be equally divided among the children and their representatives of the first degree.

EXECUTIVE, &c.

George Matthews, governor.

Benjamin Taliaferro, president } of the senate.
 Thomas Watkins, secretary }
 William Gibbons, speaker } of the house of represent.
 James M. Simmons, clerk }

John Milton, secretary of the state.

James Merriwether, secretary to the governor.

John Gibbons, treasurer.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Houston } judges.
 William Stith, }
 George Walker, attorney general.
 John Y. Noel, solicitor general.

MILITIA.

Christian G. A. Elholm, adjutant general.

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Major Generals.

James Jackson, Elijah Clark.
John Twiggs,

Brigadier Generals.

James Gunn, Jared Irwine,
John Morrison, John Clark,
Thomas Glascock, Samuel Blackburn.

Augusta, the temporary seat of government,
Louisville, permanent seat of government.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

A College is founded at Louisville.

The Academies are at Savannah,

Waynesborough,
Augusta,
Columbia,
Washington,
Green,
Sunbury.

The Orphan House at Savannah.

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The following exhibits at one view the Order, Time, &c.
in which the several States ratified the Federal Consti-
tution.

1787, Decemb. 3,	Delaware,	unanimously.	Major.
13,	Pennsylvania,	46 to 23	23
19,	New-Jersey,	unanimously.	
1788, January 2,	Georgia,	unanimously.	
9,	Connecticut,	128 to 40	88
February 6,	Massachusetts,	187 to 168	19
April 28,	Maryland,	63 to 12	51
May 23,	South-Carolina,	149 to 73	76
June 21,	N. Hampshire,	57 to 46	11
25,	Virginia,	89 to 79	10
July 26,	New-York,	30 to 25	5
1789, Novemb. 27,	North-Carolina,	193 to 75	118
1790, May 29,	Rhode-Island,		2
1791, January 10,	Vermont,	by a great major.	
1792, June 1,	Kentucky,	recd. into the Un.	

PUBLISHED

PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fourth day of August 1790, when the act was passed making provision for the debt of the United States, the estimate amount of Foreign Debt was
dollars 11,710,378. 62.

We are not able to state what proportion of it has been since discharged, nor what accretion of new debt of this description may have arisen from the negotiation of loans in Holland and Antwerp, since the commencement of the present administration.

Domestic Debt.

The estimated amount of the Domestic Debt, with arrears of interest, to the 31st December 1790, according to the secretary's report in the house of representatives, dated the 9th January 1790, is stated at

Liquidated	40,414,085. 94
Unliquidated	2,000,000

Dollars 42,414,085. 94

Dols. Cts.

Of which there have been subscribed to the loan, to 30th Sept. 1793, 39,635,248. 26

There remained, at that time, on the books of the treasury, unsubscribed, commonly called Registered Debt, 527,984. 11

Surplus estimate, on 30th Sept. 1793, 2,250,853. 57

Dols. 42,414,085. 94

Assumed

Assumed Debt.

The following are the sums assumed to the debit of the United States, agreeably to the act above referred to.

	dollars.		dollars.
New-Hampshire,	300,000	Maryland,	800,000
Massachusetts,	4,000,000	Virginia,	3,500,000
Rhode-Island,	200,000	North-Carolina,	2,400,000
Connecticut,	1,600,000	South-Carolina,	4,000,000
New-York,	1,200,000	Georgia,	300,000
New-Jersey,	800,000		
Pennsylvania,	2,200,000		
Delaware,	200,000		
		dolls.	<u>21,500,000</u>

Of which there has been subscribed to the loan, to the 31st December 1793, agreeably to accounts settled at the treasury, as follows :

States.	6 p. cent. stock.	Deferred stock.	3 p. cent. stock.	Total.
New-Hampshire	125,598 07	62,798 99	94,198 45	282,595 51
Massachusetts	1,769,661 32	884,827 77	1,327,243 96	3,981,733 05
Rhode-Island	88,890 45	44,443 79	66,665 76	200,000
Connecticut	711,108 02	355,557 20	533,334 78	1,600,000
New-York	572,262 17	286,133 41	429,195 71	1,287,591 29
New-Jersey	44,905 52	22,452 71	33,672 51	101,030 74
Pennsylvania	345,769 76	172,885 32	269,328 40	787,983 48
Delaware	26,294 52	13,147 19	19,720 94	59,162 65
Maryland	229,995 34	114,998 27	172,497 47	517,491 08
Virginia	1,304,183 71	652,093 60	978,138 68	2,934,415 99
North-Carolina	797,246 89	398,623 10	597,933 86	1,793,863 85
South-Carolina	1,777,625 99	888,810 40	1,333,215 34	3,999,651 73
Georgia	108,981 54	54,490 77	81,736 33	245,208 64
	7,902,523 30	3,951,262 52	5,936,882 19	17,790,668 01

SINKING FUND.

The trustees of this fund are, the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, *ex-officiis*.

The

The commissioners for settling the accounts of the U. States with the individual States, created by an act passed on the fifth day of August 1790, completed their labours on the first July 1793, and the following is a statement of the sums due, agreeably to their report, to and from the several states.

Debtor States.	dollars.	Creditor States.	dollars.
New-York,	274,846	New-Hampshire,	75,105
Pennsylvania,	76,709	Massachusetts,	1,248,801
Delaware,	612,428	Rhode-Island,	292,911
Maryland,	151,640	Connecticut,	619,121
Virginia,	100,899	New-Jersey,	49,030
North-Carolina,	51,082	South Carolina,	1,205,976
		Georgia,	19,988

The annual expenditures of government, since the commencement of the present administration, will appear from the following statement; being the amount of appropriations by law made for the support of government in each year.

Years.	Dols.	cts.
1789,	639,000.	
1790,	551,395.	71
1791,	827,695.	21
1792,	1,059,222.	81 2-3
1793,	1,589,044.	72
1794,	9,127,426	08

General Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Monies in 1794.

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Amount of expenditures in 1794. —	9,127,426	08		
From which deduct the expenditures of the Trustees for the redemption of the public debt, out of the interest funds	85,832	91	9,041,593	17
Balance in the treasury on the last Dec. 1794			1,151,924	17

Dollars 10,193,517 34

By balance in the treasury on the last of Dec. 1793

Amount of receipts in 1794 — 752,661 69

Reporter's Office, — 9,439,855 65

31 Oct. 1795. Dollars 10,193,517 34

(Signed)

JOSEPH NOURSE.
SUM-

SUMMARY of the Value of the Exports from the United States of America, for the Years 1791, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

State of	From the 1st of Oct. 1792, to the 30th Sept. 1791.		From the 1st of Oct. 1793, to the 30th Sept. 1792.		From the 1st of Oct. 1794, to the 30th Sept. 1793.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
New Hampshire	142,858	62	181,412	90	153,860	30
Massachusetts	2,519,650	52	2,888,104	48	5,292,441	20
Rhode Island	470,131	27	698,109	92	953,592	32
Connecticut	710,352	52	879,752	62	812,764	64
New York	2,505,405	01	2,535,790	25	5,442,183	10
New Jersey	26,987	73	23,405	71	58,154	28
Pennsylvania	3,435,092	90	3,820,662	17	6,648,092	38
Delaware	119,878	93	133,972	17	207,985	30
Maryland	2,239,690	96	2,623,808	33	5,686,190	50
Virginia	3,131,865	27	3,552,824	58	3,321,637	71
North Carolina	524,548	34	527,899	55	321,587	31
South Carolina	2,693,267	97	2,428,249	79	3,67,008	32
Georgia	491,250	86	459,105	55	263,831	90
Total	19,012,040	58	20,753,097	95	33,026,223	91

TENCH COXE,

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, Jan. 23, 1796.

Commissioner of the Revenue.

CHRONOLOGY

Of remarkable Occurrences in AMERICA.

- 1493 America discovered by Columbus
 1606 The first permanent settlement in Virginia
 1667 The New Netherlands, now New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, confirmed to Britain by the Dutch and Swedes
 1740 Paper money first used in America; revived in 1788
 1762 American Philosophical Society established
 1764 American Stamp Act passed in the Parliament of England; repealed March, 1766
 1773 Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants
 1774 The Boston Port Bill passed the British House of Parliament, April 4
 The first Congress met at Philadelphia, Sept. 10
 1775 The first settlement in Kentucky
 Battle of Lexington, April 19—the first in the war
 Crown Point taken by the Americans, May 4
 The second Congress met at Philadelphia, May 10
 Ticonderoga taken by the Americans, May 13
 General Washington elected commander in chief of the American forces, June 15
 Action at Bunker's Hill, June 17
 Charleston (Massachusetts) burnt by the British, June 17
 Montreal taken by the Americans, November 12, and retaken by the British, June 15, 1776
 Gen. Gage seized the powder at Charleston (Mass.), Sept. 1
 Falmouth (N. C.) destroyed by the British, Oct. 18
 Col. Warner defeats Sir Guy Carleton at Longueil, October 31
 Quebec besieged by the Americans, Dec. 6
 An assault, which miscarried, made on Quebec by the Americans, Dec. 31
 1776 Norfolk (Virginia) burnt by the British, Jan. 1.
 Gen. Schuyler disarms the inhabitants of Tryon county, New York, Jan.
 Portsmouth (Virg.) destroyed by the English, Jan. 1
 Boston

- 1776 Boston evacuated by the British, March 17
 The British ship Hope, with 1500 barrels of powder,
 and a variety of other military implements, taken
 in Boston Bay, May 17
 Battle at Three Rivers, June
 Gen. Thomson defeated and taken prisoner at the
 Three Rivers, June 10
 America declared an Independent State by Congress,
 July 4
 The British made an unsuccessful attempt against
 Charleston (S. C.), June 21
 Battle of Long Island, August 27
 New York surrendered to the British, Sept. 15
 Sea fight on Lake Champlain, Oct. 11, where Ar-
 nold was defeated
 Battle of White Plains, October 28
 Fort Washington taken by the British, Nov. 16
 Rhode Island taken by the British, Dec. 6
 Gen. Lee taken prisoner by the British, Dec. 13
 The Hessians surprised and taken at Trenton by
 Gen. Washington, Dec. 26
 1777 Cannonade at Trenton, Jan. 2
 Action at Princeton, Jan. 3
 Ticonderoga evacuated by the Americans, July 6
 The American armed vessels taken and destroyed by
 the British near Skenesborough Falls, July 8
 Gen. Prescott taken prisoner by Col. Borton, July
 Action near Bennington (Vermont), August 16
 Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11
 Action above Stillwater, on the borders of Hudson
 river, Sept. 19
 Philadelphia taken by the British, Sept. 26
 Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4
 Action near Saratoga, Oct. 7
 Esopus burnt by the British, Oct. 16
 Burgoyne and his whole army taken prisoners near
 Saratoga, Oct. 17
 1778 Treaty with France, Jan. 6
 Conciliatory terms offered by Great Britain to Ame-
 rica, and rejected, April 13
 Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18
 Battle of Monmouth, June 28
 Bedford burnt, and great property destroyed by the
 British, Sept. 5

- 1778 Col. Baylar's regiment of light dragoons killed by the British, near Tapan (New Jersey), Sept. 27
- 1779 University of Philadelphia founded by the State
- Action at Briar Creek (Georgia), May 3
- Action at Stone Ferry (S. C.), June 20
- Stoney Point taken by the Americans, July 15
- The British garrison surprised and taken prisoners at Powles Hook, by Major Lee, July 19
- Sea fight off Penobscott (N. C.), July 30
- Affault on Savannah, by the Americans and French, October
- 1780 Charleston (S. C.) surrendered to the British, May 13
- Battle of Camden, August 16
- Arnold deserts to the English, Sept. 24
- Major André taken by three New York militia, Sept. 27, and executed as a spy, Oct. 2
- Defeat of the British at King's Mountain, near the confines of North and South Carolina, Oct. 7
- Col. Tarleton attacked a party of 300 Americans at the Wachaws (N. C.), and killed most of them
- 1781 British invaded Virginia, Jan. 3
- Richmond plundered, and great property destroyed by the British, Jan. 7
- Battle of the Cowpens (S. C.), where the British were defeated, Jan. 17
- Battle near Guildford (N. C.), March 15
- Fort Watson (S. C.) surrendered to the Americans, April 23
- Second battle of Camden, April 25
- Manchester plundered, and great property destroyed by the British, April 30
- British evacuate Camden, May 9
- The British port of Orangeburgh surrendered to the Americans, May 11
- Fort Granby (S. C.) surrendered to the Americans, May 15
- George Town evacuated by the British troops, May 16
- Fort Cornwallis at Augusta surrendered to the Americans, June 15
- Ninety Six abandoned by the British, July

- 1781 De Grasse's fleet arrived Aug. 26
 Engagement off the capes of Virginia between the
 English and French fleets, Sept. 6
 Battle of Eutaw Springs (S. C.), Sept. 8
 New London burnt by Arnold, Sept. 13
 Lord Cornwallis surrendered his whole army, and
 the ports of York and Gloucester, to the Americans, Oct. 19
- 1782 Holland acknowledged the American independence
 in April
 Battle near Savannah
 Charleston (S. C.) evacuated by the British, Dec. 14
- 1783 The independence of America acknowledged by
 Sweden
 Denmark, in February
 Spain, in March
 Russia, in July
 Great Britain, in the definitive treaty, Sept. 3
 New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25
 American army discharged, Dec.
- 1786 Two settlements made in the Western territory
- 1789 The government of the United States organized ac-
 cording to the new constitution
- 1790 Gen. Harmer was defeated by the Miami Indians,
 Sept. 30
- 1791 Gen. St. Clair defeated by the Indians, Nov. 4
- 1794 Gen. Wayne defeated the Indians, August 20

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**A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports
of the United States, from Oct. 1, 1793, to Sept. 30, 1794.**

	Dollars.
To the Dominions of Russia	90,383
Dominions of Sweden	320,312
Dominions of Denmark	1,136,958
Dominions of the United Netherlands	534,347
Dominions of Great Britain	7,158,183
Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany	164,156
To Hamburgh, Bremen, and other Hanse- Towns	3,828,826
The Dominions of France	4,967,799
Dominions of Spain	3,749,978
Dominions of Portugal	992,561
Italian Ports	200,843
China	57,827
East-Indies—generally	248,157
West-Indies—generally	994,118
Africa—generally	177,643
North-West Coast of America	5,383
Uncertain	20,981
Grand Total Dollars	29,464,470

Treasury Department,
Revenue-Office, Feb. 26th, 1795.

TENCH COXE,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

Note from Authority.

Sundry quarterly returns are since received,
amounting to — dollars 1,551,368
Which added to the foregoing general ab-
stract makes the total amount of the exports
of the United States, so far as returned, dolls. 31,015,838

Two quarterly returns from Charleston in South-Carolina, and sundry returns from small ports, are not included in the above. These make the total amount of exports above 32 millions of dollars.

STATEMENT.* of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States, during the Years 1791 and 1792, designating the Quantum of domestic and foreign Tonnage belonging to each Nation.

To what Nation belonging.	1791.	1792.
	Tons.	Tons.
United States—vessels in foreign trade,	363,810	125,331
Coasting vessels,	105,447	30,900
Fishing vessels	32,533	102,052
The dominions of Great Britain,	211,002	26,384
France,	8,982	4,017
Spain,	4,334	2,689
Portugal,	4,764	2,340
United Netherlands,	3,631	3,554
The Imperial dominions,	2,326	
The Hanse Towns,	3,460	3,213
The dominions of Denmark,	1,619	1,159
Sweden,	361	079
Russia,	319	

Total American tonnage during the year 1791,	501,790	
Total foreign for ditto,	240,799	
		742,889
Total American tonnage during the year 1792,	568,283	
Total foreign for ditto,	244,263	
		812,546
	Tons	1,555,135

"It is to be observed in the above statement, that a material difference occurs between the tonnage entered, and the tonnage actually employed; because, vessels of the United States, engaged in foreign trade, and vessels belonging to European powers, pay tonnage upon every entry into the United States:—of course, if a vessel makes two voyages in a year, the aggregate of tonnage is increased in the same ratio."

* Taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 7, 1794.

State

State of the Light Houses* erected on the headlands and islands of the United States.

In what state.	Where situated.	Number.	Superintendents.	Keepers.
New Hampshire	New-Castle Island, near Portsmouth	One	Joseph Whipple	Titus Salter
Massachusetts	Nantucket Island	One	Benjamin Lincoln	Paul Pinkham
Ditto	Thatcher's Island	Two	Ditto	Joseph Soward
Ditto	Plymouth Island, near Newberry Port	Two	Ditto	Abner Lowell
Ditto	Portland Head	One	Ditto	Joseph Greenleaf
Ditto	Light-house Island, in Boston bay	One	Ditto	Thomas Knox
Ditto	On the Gurnet, near Plymouth	1 with 2 lanterns	Ditto	John Thomas
Rhode-Island	On Conanicut Island	One	William Ellery	William Martin
Connecticut	At the mouth of Thames River	One	Jedediah Huntington	Daniel Harris
New-Jersey	Sandy-Hook, New York Bay	One	Thos. Randall, of N. Y.	Matthew Ely
Delaware	Cape-Henlopen, Delaware Bay	One	Wm. Allikone, of Ph.	Abraham Hargis
Virginia	Cape-Henry, Chesapeake Bay	One	William Lindsay	Laban Goffigan
North-Carolina	Cape Fear Island (nearly completed)	One		
South-Carolina	Middle-Bay Island, near Charleston	One		
Georgia	Tybee Island, near Savannah	One	Edward Blake	Thomas Hollingsby
		One	John Habershiam	

* U. S. Light, and all the beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeages, for the protection and guidance of ships, are under the superintendence of the Commissioners of the Revenue, in the department of the treasury of the United States.

PEALE'S MUSEUM,

Situate in the southern part of the city of Philadelphia, contains, perhaps, the most valuable collection of the subjects of natural history, to be met with in this country. It is justly considered as an important acquisition to science, and the arts; and its utility is constantly becoming more and more extensive, from the frequent additions, which the indefatigable efforts and perseverance of the proprietor (Mr. Peale) are continually making. He anticipates the idea, that it will, ere long, become a great source of national information; and that the rising generation will reap peculiar benefits from its institution.

He has generously pledged himself, that the subjects of his Museum shall not be disposed of without the consent of a number of gentlemen, who, by his own invitation, are formed into a society for visiting and inspecting it.

List of American Ports where Vessels are permitted to enter.

No vessel, not wholly belonging to a Citizen or Citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following, to wit:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Portsmouth.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Portland, Falmouth, New Bedford, Deighton, Salem, Beverly, Gloucester, Newberry Port, Marblehead, Sherbourn, Boston and Charlestown, Bath, Frenchman's Bay, Plymouth, Wiscasset, Machias, Penobscot.*

RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport and Providence.*

CONNECTICUT.—*New London and New Haven.*

NEW YORK.—*New York.*

NEW JERSEY.—*Perth, Amboy, Burlington.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia.*

DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, New Castle, Port Penn.*

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, Georgetown on Potomack, Chester Town, Nottingham, Cedar Point, Town Creek, Nanjemoy, Digges's Landing, Snow Hill, and Carrolsburgh, now the City of Washington.*

VIRGINIA.—*Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Fredericksburgh, Urbanna, York Town, West Point, Hampton, Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Rocket's Landing, Norfolk, Portsmouth.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Plankbridge.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleston, George Town, Beaufort.*

GEORGIA.—*Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, St. Mary, and Fredericka.*

Nor shall any Vessel from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the same, be admitted to enter, except at the Ports, in the above list, which are distinguished by *Italics*.

N. B. The Towns of *Alexandria, Carrolsburgh, now Washington, and George Town, on Potomack River, are within the free and federal district of Columbia, which is a square of ten miles.*

Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States on the subject of Weights and Measures.

The Committee report that it is their opinion,

1. The standard for the measures and weights of the United States, be an uniform cylindrical rod of iron, of such length, as in latitude 45 deg. in the level of the ocean, and in a cellar of uniform natural temperature, shall perform its vibrations in small and equal arcs, in one second of time.

2. That

2. That the President of the United States be requested to have such a standard rod provided; and that it be prepared with all the accuracy which the importance of the subject merits, and circumstances admit; that this be done by actual experiments, under the parallel of 45 deg. of latitude complete, or by actual experiments, rectified by due allowances, under any other parallel, where a superiority of means for accurate experiment may promise on the whole greater truth in the result.

3. The expences of the measures he shall adopt for this purpose, not exceeding — dollars, be defrayed by the public.

4. That the standard rod, so to be provided, shall be divided in five equal parts; one of which, to be called a foot, shall be the unit of measures of length for the United States.

That the foot shall be divided into ten inches,

The inch into ten lines,

The line into ten points, and

That ten feet make a decad :

Ten decads, a rod,

Ten rods a furlong, and

Ten furlongs a mile.

5. That measures of surface, in the United States, be made by squares of the measures of length; and that in the case of lands, the units shall be a square, whereof every side shall be a hundred feet, to be a rood.

That each rood be divided into tenths and hundredths;

That ten roods make a double acre, and

Ten double acres a square furlong.

6. That the unit of measures of capacity, in the United States, be a cubic foot, to be called a bushel.

That

That each bushel be divided into ten pottles,
 Each pottle into ten demi-pints,
 Each demi pint into ten metres;
 That ten bushels be a quarter, and
 Ten quarters a last, or double ton.

7. That the unit of weights of the United States
 be a cubic inch of rain water, to be called an ounce,
 and to be measured in a cellar of uniform natural
 temperature.

That the ounce be divided into ten double scruples,
 The double scruple into ten carats,
 The carat into ten minims, or demi-grains,
 The minim into ten nietes;
 That ten ounces make a pound,
 Ten pounds a stone,
 Ten stones a kental, and
 Ten kentals a hoghead.

Denominations of the Coins of the United States.

10 Mills, make	1 Cent.			
10 Cents,	1 Dime.			
10 Dimes,	1 Dollar,			
10 Dollars	1 Eagle.			
Mills.	Cts.	Dim.	Doll.	Eagle.
10	1			
100	10	1		
1000	100	10	1	
10000	1000	100	10	1

TABLE of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they pass in the respective States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal Value.

Names of Coins.	Standard Weight.	Sterling Money of Great Britain.		N. Ham. Mass. R.h. Ill. Con. Virginia.		N. York & North Carolina.		N. Jersey Pennsylv. Delaware & Mary.		South Carolina, and Georgia.		Fed. Value.							
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	Eagles.	Doll.	Dimes.	Cents.	Mills.	
An English Guinea	5 dwts. 6 grs.	1	1	0	1	8	0	1	17	0	1	1	9	0	4	6	6	7	
A French Guinea	5 5	1	0	0	1	7	6	1	16	0	1	1	5	0	4	6	0	0	
A Johannes	18 0	3	12	0	4	16	0	6	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	
An Half Johannes	9 0	1	16	0	2	18	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	
A Moldore	6 18	1	7	0	1	16	0	2	8	0	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	0	
A Doubloon	16 21	3	7	0	4	8	0	5	16	0	3	10	0	0	1	4	9	3	
A Spanish Pistole	4 6	0	16	6	1	2	0	1	9	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	7	3	
A French Pistole	4 4	0	16	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	0	17	6	0	0	3	6	6	
A French Crown	19 0	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	8	9	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	
A Dollar of Spain	17 6	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	0	
An English Shilling	3 18	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
A Pistar-en	3 11	0	0	10½	0	1	2	0	1	7	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	

All other Gold and Silver Coins of equal fineness are valued by Weight.

Names of the states.	Areas of the states in square miles.	Population.	Years since first settled.	Inhabitants in each square mile.	Progress of population in 20 years.
Kentucky	50,000	75,000	20	less than 2	75,000
Georgia	150,000	84,000	63	less than 1	26,700
South Carolina	98,000	250,000	126	more than 2	39,600
North Carolina	80,000	395,000	85	about 5	92,000
Virginia	175,000	750,000	189	more than 4	79,000
Maryland	13,900	322,000	163	about 23	39,400
Delaware	1,800	60,000	165	33	7,300
Pennsylvania	70,000	440,000	113	more than 6	78,000
New-Jersey	8,000	185,000	175	about 23	21,200
New-York	20,000	345,000	180	17	38,300
Connecticut	6,000	240,000	156	40	30,700
Rhode-Island	3,000	70,000	156	23	9,000
Massachusetts	10,000	380,000	166	38	46,000
New-Hampshire	35,000	142,000	174	4	17,000
Vermont	7,500	86,000	69	more than 11	26,000
Province of Maine	96,000	96,000	164	more than 3	12,000

A VIEW

A VIEW of the Population of the United States of AMERICA.

In the year 1783, the number of inhabitants in the United States was computed at	2,389,300
In the year 1791 it was according to the census taken	4,131,616
The population therefore has increased, during eight years	1,742,316
And, according to this calculation, it has augmented from 1791 to 1794	653,367
The number of inhabitants in the United States was, therefore, in 1794	4,784,983
From this calculation it appears that, in the natural course of things, the population of this country will be (if not checked by unforeseen events) in the year	1800 6,091,717
	in 1810 8,269,607
	in 1820 10,447,497
	in 1850 16,981,167
	in 1900 27,870,617

THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION
OF THE
United States of America.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Art. I. Sect 1. **A**LL the legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year, by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen to the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they may be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.—When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and

paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of the House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post-offices and post-roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for

the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers, vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census*, or enumeration herein-before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties, in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United

United States; and all such law shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or engage in a war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger, as will not admit of delay.

Art. II. Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office or trust, or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of voters of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice President.

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no. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

od. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

y. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

2. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

3. Sect. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall

shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Art. III. Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies, to which the United States shall be party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the
Su-

Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Art. IV. Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into any other, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

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The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Art. V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Art. VI. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

It. VII. The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	{ John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman,
MASSACHUSETTS	-	{ Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King,
CONNECTICUT	-	{ William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman,
NEW YORK	-	{ Alexander Hamilton, William Livingston,
NEW JERSEY	-	{ David Brearly, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton,
		{ Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris,
PENNSYLVANIA	-	{ George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersol, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris,
		{ George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun.
DELAWARE	-	{ John Dickenson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom,
		{ James M ^c Henry, Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
MARYLAND	-	{ Daniel Carroll,
		{ John Blair,
VIRGINIA	-	{ James Madison, jun. William Blount,
NORTH CAROLINA	-	{ Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson,

SOUTH

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

John Rutledge,
 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
 Charles Pinckney,
 Pierre B. du R.,
 William Few,
 Abraham Baldwin.

Attest. WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut,
 Mr. Hamilton, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
 Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South
 Carolina, and Georgia:

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United
 States in Congress assembled; and it is the opinion of this Con-
 vention; that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention
 of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under
 the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and rati-
 fication; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying
 the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in
 Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as
 soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this
 Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix
 a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which
 shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors
 should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place
 for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That
 after such publication the Electors shall be appointed, and the
 Senators and Representatives elected: that the Electors should
 meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and
 should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and di-
 rected, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the
 United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Re-
 presentatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that
 the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the
 sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting, the votes
 for President; and that, after he shall be chosen, the Congress,

together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

N. B. Agreeably to this resolution, the New Constitution (which is now fully established by the means therein contained) was forwarded to the President of the (Old) Congress then in being, accompanied by the following letter from the President of the Convention. The Congress on the new establishment was elected the following year, and GENERAL WASHINGTON unanimously elected President.

In CONVENTION, September 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the Fœderal Government of these States, to secure all rights of Independent Sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply im-

pressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference on concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will, doubtless, consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country, so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our ardent wish.

With great respect,

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,

By unanimous order of the Convention.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789.

The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the CONSTITUTION, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its power, that further declaratory and restrictive Clauses should be added: and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution,

RESOLVED, by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of, the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Art. I. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Art. II. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Art. III. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. IV. A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. V. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. VI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same

same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due course of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Art. VIII. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. IX. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. X. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. XI. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. XII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLINBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States,*
and *President of the Senate.*

Attest. JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

SAM^l. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

An Act, declaring the consent of Congress, that a new State be formed within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union, by the name of the STATE of KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an Act entitled, "An Act concerning the cession of the district of Kentucky into an independent State,"

passed the 18th day of December, 1789, have consented that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the act aforesaid, should be formed into a new State: And whereas a Convention of Delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned Congress to consent that on the 1st day of June, 1792, the said district should be formed into a new State, and received into the Union by the name of "The State of Kentucky."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Congress doth consent that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries, on the 18th day of December, 1789, shall, upon the 1st day of June, 1792, be formed into a new State, separate from, and independent of, the said Commonwealth of Virginia.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the aforesaid 1st day of June, 1792, the said new State, by the name and stile of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire Member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States,*
and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 4, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

THE STATE OF VERMONT.

An ACT for the ADMISSION of the STATE of VERMONT into this UNION.

THE State of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a Member of the United States, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the 4th day of March, 1791, the said State, by the name and stile of "The State of Vermont," shall be*

received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire Member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUS. US MUHLINBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States,*

and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 18, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

An ACT regulating the number of REPRESENTATIVES to be chosen by the States of KENTUCKY and VERMONT.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the States of Kentucky and Vermont shall each be entitled to choose two Representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLINBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States,*

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